The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 2890. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Latest Dispatches from the Federal Capital.

Conference of Prominent Republicans.

Determination that the Integrity of the Union Must be Preserved.

Speech of Senator Nicholson, of Tennessee.

Withdrawal of the South Carolina Members of the House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Bold Stand of Governor Sam. Houston.

Cabinet Indications from Springfield and Elsewhere.

Excitement in Pittsburgh on the Removal of Arms to the South.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Governor ANDREW, Senators DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL, Representatives BURLINGAME and TAPPAN, and a number of other Senators and members of Congress, held a conference, yesterday, at the rooms of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and unanimously agreed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved, though it cost millions of lives.

Private information reports GOV. HOUSTON as making a great Union speech, in the face of threats, and eventually carrying with him the largest audience ever assembled in Texas. Prominent Republicans are moving here to secure HOUSTON a seat in the Cabinet, as he has indicated his willingness to accept, if necessary to save the Union.

The South Carolina Delegation concluded this morning to send a communication to the Speaker, announcing their withdrawal, and not to appear on the floor, as they conceived themselves as having no right there. The communication created no impression, and received no notice beyond being read. The Republicans declare that an official reception of the South Carolina Commissioners will be treason on the part of the President, and his impeachment is being seriously considered.

MR. MERCIER, the new French Minister, has just received Imperial permission to add the euphonious affix of "de L'Ostend" to his name. He thus becomes MERCIER DE L'OSTEND—the latter being the name of his wife.

Baron WETTERSTEDT, Swedish Minister, is transferred from Washington to the Hague, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

There is good authority for saying that the South Carolina Commissioners left Charleston for this city this morning.

The Speaker has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House, as they themselves maintain.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MR. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant public land and loan the credit of the Government to the People's Railroad. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MR. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a joint resolution in regard to holding a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, and requesting the several States to call the Convention as soon as practicable. Referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen.

MR. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Reading, Penn. Also, a bill to suppress the invasion of one State by another, &c. Referred to the Select Committee.

MR. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented several amendments to the Constitution. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade.

This bill proposes to modify the Act of 1820, so as to remedy the objections raised by Judge MCGRATH, of South Carolina. It makes the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy; and to facilitate the conviction of slave pirates on land and sea, by changing the penalty from death to imprisonment for life. It also makes the display of the American flag as a badge of nationality by a not legally registered American ship, felony, the penalty of which shall be the imprisonment of the crew and the forfeiture of the vessel. It releases naval officers from any legal responsibility for the capture of suspected slavers and which are not proved to be slavers in the Courts. It enlarges the powers and increases the duties of judicial officers of the United States in the examination of ships intended to sail for ports in Africa, and in the arrest and examination of colored persons imported in violation of the laws of the country.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, a question arose whether the bill for the admission of Kansas should be taken up, which was the special order, or whether the Senate should proceed to consider the resolution of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, as unfinished business. Mr. NICHOLSON had the floor on the latter. The question was settled by taking up the Kansas bill and allowing the floor to Mr. NICHOLSON.

MR. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) rose to speak. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Ohio, (WADE,) and said that he (WADE,) admitted that he did not much blame the Southern people, as they believed that the North were their enemies. The Republican Party are responsible for this feeling. The Senator from Ohio spoke the truth when he said that the South believed that the North were their enemies, but he (NICHOLSON,) denied that this belief was brought about by any acts of the Democrats of the North. Mr. NICHOLSON here paid an eloquent tribute to the fidelity of the Democrats of the North, who, he said, had long and bravely fought against sectionalism. The belief of the South in the enmity of the North came from the most reliable of sources—from the speeches and writings of the eminent men of the Republican Party, in which he would especially include the Senator from Ohio, (WADE.) The sentiments of the Northern mind in regard to Slavery are not to be questioned. The South entertain opposite opinions on the subject, but say this should be no cause of quarrel, as the men who formed the Constitution held antagonistic opinions, yet they agreed. But what the South complains of now is that these opinions were seized upon in 1856 by the Republican Party, and made the basis of a political struggle which has at last enabled them to seize the reins of power. He (NICHOLSON) believed that the first fatal stab at the Union was made in Philadelphia in 1856. MR. NICHOLSON here quoted from the platform of the Republican Party in regard to Slavery in the Territories, to show that it was the basis of all sectionalism. He then quoted Mr. FILLMORE's prediction, that the success of such a party must cause disunion. The Republicans concede that in the States the South have a right to hold slave property, but establish a principle, in places where they have the power, which affixes a stigma on Southern men. All that the South have to rest upon is the professions of a party whose general principle is, to disregard the rights of the South outside their own States. Suppose that this party gets a majority in both Houses of Congress, they will abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the arsenals and dockyards etc., of the South, and they will also refuse to admit new Slave States. Is it strange, then, that Southern men should begin to look out for their own interests, when, if this sectional power has dominion, it will surely progress toward the extinction of Slavery. The trouble is not so much that the Fugitive Slave Law is not enforced, or the equality of the States denied, but that a principle is laid down that denies the title of Southern men to property which they claim under the Constitution,—a principle which strikes at the very root of a system identified with the interest, prosperity and safety of the South. He (NICHOLSON) argued that Mr. LINCOLN hated Slavery, and believed that the Constitution could be administered in such a way that no objection could be made to the final extinction of Slavery. Is it strange, then, that the people of the South are alarmed at the election of a candidate for the Presidency holding such views? The trouble is that the North has established a party on the principle that Slavery is sinful and ought not to exist. He (NICHOLSON) claimed that nothing but full constitutional guarantees would save the Union. No State was more attached to the Union than the State he represented in part, yet the sentiment was widely spread there that the result of the late election would render the preservation of a Constitutional Union impossible. Unless proper guarantees are given, he thought that a majority of the people of Tennessee would be impelled to separate from the Union. He (NICHOLSON) would do all he could to obtain proper guarantees, but if all failed, he would choose secession or revolution, rather than acquiesce. He regretted hasty action in the South, and he thought it better to have counsel and concerted action in the Senate. He thought that an appeal from the whole South, with unanimity of sentiment, could not be resisted by the North. He regarded the policy of the extreme Southern States as dictated by a desire to awake the sentiment of the North, rather from a love of disunion *per se*. He thought that it was the duty of the border States to meet in solemn consultation and present their demands to the North. But from the course of the Republican organs he had scarcely a ray of hope that their demands would be granted. The chief points in our demand would be the recognition of the right of property in slaves, and the right to hold them in the Territories. Although he had not much hope left, yet he preferred to try if a solemn appeal from the South to the North would not produce a good effect. Mr. NICHOLSON then referred to the ordinance of secession of South Carolina as the act of a sovereign State, saying that he should only allude to it as a fact, not argue whether it was right or wrong. He argued that any resort to force by the Federal Government was equivalent to a declaration of war on South Carolina. She had absolved her citizens from all allegiance to the United States, and the Government could not make war rightfully upon them. He drew a picture of the horrors of civil war, and urged calmness and consultation on the part of the Southern States. He concluded by expressing the hope of a more perfect Union at no distant day.

MR. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he desired to make some remarks on the resolutions of the Senator from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) but would only say a word now about Kansas. He thought if Kansas was admitted into the Union it would do more to bring peace to the country than anything else. We had peace before the long dispute on Kansas began, and he thought that her admission would do much to allay the excitement now existing and bring the country back to peace.

MR. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of a bill, claiming that by the census properly taken Kansas had a sufficient population for admission into the Union, and that her Constitution was properly formed, and liable to no objection.

MR. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that he had a resolution, which was before the Select Committee, which he wished printed. The resolution provides that amendments be made to the Constitution declaring that property in slaves be recognized as much and stand on the same footing in all federal and constitutional relations as any other species of property; that such property shall not be subject to be impaired by any local law in any State, and that in no case shall such property be impaired in a State or Territory. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of MR. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill for the admission of Kansas was then postponed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by MESSRS. MCQUEEN, BONHAM, BOYCE and ASHMORE, of South Carolina, as follows:

SIR: We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the inteiligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of the State of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representives In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we, as well as the people of our Commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for each other—cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

JOHN MCQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
J. D. ASHMORE.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

MR. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) introduced a bill, giving a construction to the Fugitive Slave law of 1793. Referred to the Select Committee of Thirty-three.

MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to inquire into the late abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, but suffered the resolution to lie over for the present, MR. SHERMAN having stated that he had been informed the Secretary of the Interior would send a communication on the subject.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill.

On motion of MR. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Thursday next.

MR. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Metropolitan Police for the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed, by voluntary confession of an officer of the Department, that State bonds held in trust by the United States, for the benefit of Indians, amounting to $870,000, have been abstracted from his custody, and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor, and to expose the guilty and derelict. He therefore appeals to the House for the appointment of a Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks for investigation, with the view that full justice may be done in the premises.

MR. SHERMAN said the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation for the vindication of his character, and introduced a resolution which MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, accepted for his own, directing the appointment of a Select Committee of Five to inquire into and report the facts in relation to said fraud, and that the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth the dangers which now menace the country, suggesting the removal of the Slavery question from the National Councils as a remedy, and concluding with a resolution expressive of the opinion of Congress that Slavery shall not exist in the territory north of 36° 30', and that the States formed therefrom shall be admitted with or without Slavery as their Constitutions may prescribe, and that south of that line Slavery shall not be prohibited by Congress or Territorial legislation. The next resolution asserts the sovereignty of each State, and that any attempt to compel them by force to subserve the Federal compact would be to levy war and precipitate a dissolution.

MR. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) proposed as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the relations now existing between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina; the duty of the Executive Department in view of the attempted withdrawal of that State from the United States, and the threatened seizure of the Federal property within the limits of that State; and what action Congress should take to execute the Constitution and enforce the laws, and protect the property from seizure, and that the Committee report at any time.

MR. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted the resolution sent to the Select Committee.

MR. COCHRANE desired a vote, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce his resolution.

MR. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said before introducing that resolution it would be wise to allow the Committee of Thirty-three to reach a result, if it could, or leave the House to be informed of their inability to do so. He hoped the matter would go over till Monday next.

MR. COCHRANE replied that it was not his intention to anticipate the report of the Select Committee, but there were other considerations which compelled him to present this question at the present time. He had no confidence in the power of Congress to settle this matter.

The Speaker reminded him that a debate was not in order.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said MR. COCHRANE's resolution proposed nothing substantial, therefore he appealed to him to let it go over till Thursday.

MR. BRIGGS, of New-York (Am.,) moved that it be referred to the Select Committee—but MR. COCHRANE withdrew it.

MR. KILGORE, referring to the statements made in the South Carolina Convention, denied that Indiana had ever passed a personal liberty bill.

MR. MORRIS of (Ill.) said he wanted to obtain the floor. He represented the popular sovereignty principle, which stood between two fires.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The bill was subsequently passed without debate.

Adjourned till Thursday.

INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

HON. DAVID WILMOT AND THE CABINET, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Dec. 24.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, and DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, arrived here from the East this morning. MR. BAKER's visit is of a purely private character.

MR. WILMOT came by invitation of the President elect, who called upon him at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is certain that MR. WILMOT will represent the republican banner State in the Cabinet, but no definite position is as yet assigned to him. He returns East this evening.

It is now understood that one after the other of the gentlemen selected for the Cabinet will be summoned hither.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO THE SOUTH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 24.

Intense excitement exists here to-day, in consequence of its being made public that United States Quartermaster TALIAFERO was negotiating for the shipment from the Alleghany Arsenal of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River—the apparent object being to strip the Alleghany Arsenal, and place the guns where the Secessionists could get them.

Maj. SYMINGTON, of Maryland, in command of the Arsenal, declined to give the Press any information on the subject.

It seems the points referred to are new forts never yet mounted. These guns were designed for their armament. The guns are ten inch Columbiads, and carry thirty-two pounders. Carriages for them are being made at Watervliet, New-York.

Gen. MOORHEAD, our Member of Congress, immediately telegraphed Mr. STANTON, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, for information in regard to the matter.

Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be moved.

A call is in circulation, addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of the citizens to take action in the matter. The call is signed by prominent men of all parties. The feeling against allowing a gun to be removed South is almost unanimous.

The meeting of citizens will be held at the Duquesne dépôt on Wednesday.

A report prevails this evening that muskets, shells, balls and cavalry accoutrements have already been shipped South.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

After prayer, a resolution was adopted inviting Gov. PERRY, of Florida, now in the city, to a seat on the floor of the Convention.

MR. MAGRATH introduced an ordinance that the Judges of the Courts take cognizance in cases in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction for all offences, as under the laws of the United States, hereafter. Referred to a Committee on a Constitution, with Judge MAGRATH added.

MR. RHETT moved to take up the address to the people of the Southern States, as prepared by the Committee. It was taken up and several amendments proposed.

The declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union was made a special order. The whole address received innumerable alterations. After a lengthy and not generally interesting debate, the Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. DUNKIN moved to take up the special order, it being the ordinance to provide for a continuance of commercial affairs. He moved for a Secret Session, which was carried.

Information was given this morning in the Convention that several light-house keepers were about vacating their positions.

It is understood that the Secret Session is to confer with the Collector of the port.

The Convention adopted the declaration of immediate causes which induced and justified the secession of South Carolina from the Union.

Waiving the repetition of the causes in the past, she declares to the remaining States and Nations of the world the immediate causes which led to the act. The Declaration refers to the causes which led to the separation from England, and the declaration of the Colonies that they are free and independent States. In pursuance of this declaration thirteen States proceeded to exercise separate sovereignty. Subsequently they entered into a league by the Articles of Confederation, but retaining their sovereignty. Under this declaration the war of the Revolution was fought, at the close of which England acknowledged them free, sovereign and independent States. Subsequently the Union was formed, limited to the words of the grant. The Declaration declares that many of the States have violated the compact in letter and spirit, and consequently absolves the rest from the obligations of the Union. It refers to the States which violated the fourth article of the Constitution, and says none of them have complied with the stipulations of the Constitution, consequently South Carolina is absolved from obligation.

After detailing the many causes, it then concludes:

"We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, being delegates to the Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of intentions, have solemnly declared that the union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America is absolved, and the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a separate and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

There were many able and interesting speeches in the Convention to-day. MESSRS. RHETT, SPRATT and others, in the course of discussion, declared the opinion that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional; Judge WITHERS, in an able, logical speech, said it was constitutional.

MR. MEMINGER declared the point legally embarrassing.

Fully two hours were consumed in verbal alterations of the address. The most rigid criticism was indulged in by both sides. It was finally adopted with but few dissenting votes.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PICKENS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

GOV. PICKENS has, agreeably to the ordinance of secession, issued a proclamation, proclaiming to the world that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightly appertain to a free and independent State.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The election is passing off quietly in this city, there being no opposition to the Secession ticket. The most reliable information that I can obtain leads me to believe that the separate Secessionists will elect seventy-five delegates out of one hundred. The ordinance will probably be passed on the 9th of January. It is thought that Mississippi will secede on the same day.

Gov. MOORE issued a proclamation to-day, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to provide by State laws for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention.

The Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January. The Convention meets on the 7th.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The election for delegates to the State Convention took place to-day. The separate State secession ticket in this city is elected by a thousand majority.

SECESSION FEELING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 24.

An immense mass meeting was held to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall to ratify the nominations of the Southern Rights candidates for the Convention. It was the largest congregation of every party ever assembled. CORNELIUS FELLOWS was President, and speeches were made by CHARLES M. CONRAD, CHARLES GAYARE and others, advocating immediate secession, amid unbounded enthusiasm. The Southern Marseilles was sung as the banner of the Southern Confederacy was raised amid reiterated and prolonged cheers for South Carolina and Louisiana.

SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Dec. 23.

The secession feeling here is on the increase. Ashland Hall was again crowded with citizens last night. Disunion speeches were delivered by Col. V. D. GROVER and Gen. JOHN TYLER. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. Gen. TYLER concluded with the expression: "Let the Union go to hell!" which was received with loud and repeated cheers.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 24.

Gov. LETCHER has completed his message. He is in favor of a central Confederacy if the Cotton States secede, and against the State Convention.

The secession excitement is rapidly increasing here. A meeting will be held here on Thursday night next, at which strong Southern resolutions will be adopted.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

A company of eighty men arrived from Savannah yesterday and tendered their services to the Governor of the State, in the name of the Minute men, or Sons of the South.

SENATOR JOHNSON BURNED IN EFFIGY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 24.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON was burned in effigy in this city on Saturday night.

MR. WEED'S VISIT TO MR. LINCOLN.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Since the newspapers have made our recent visit to Springfield the occasion of remark, it may not be improper to say that an interview with MR. LINCOLN has confirmed and strengthened our confidence in his fitness for the high position he is to occupy; of his eminent qualifications for the great trust reposed in him; of his enlightened appreciation of the difficulties and dangers that surround us; of his desire that the Free States, if in anything delinquent, should fulfill their constitutional duties; of his determination to require from all the States, an enforcement of the laws and obedience to the Constitution; and finally, of his earnest and inflexible devotion to the principles and sympathies of Republicanism.

The American People will not have cause, so far as the head and heart of ABRAHAM LINCOLN are concerned, to regret the confidence they have reposed in him He is not only "honest and true," but he is capable—capable in the largest sense of the term. He has read much and thought much of Government, "inwardly digesting" its theory and principles. His mind is at once philosophical and practical. He sees all who go there, hears all they have to say, talks freely with everybody, reads whatever is written to him; but thinks and acts by himself. Our only regret is, that MR. LINCOLN could not have taken the helm of State, as successor to Mr. BUCHANAN, on the first Monday in December.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND TO THE COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 19, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant informs me that you have been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, in pursuance of a resolution of her Legislature, a Commissioner to the State of Maryland, and that the occasion of your mission is "the present crisis in the national affairs of this country, and the danger which impends the safety and rights of the Southern States, by reason of the election of a sectional candidate to the office of President of the United States, and upon a platform of principles destructive of our constitutional rights, and which, in the opinion of the State of Mississippi, calls for prompt and decisive action, for the purpose of our protection and future security."

You also inform me that Mississippi desires the co-operation of her sister States of the South in measures necessary to defend our rights, and to this end, you desire to know whether I will convene the Legislature of Maryland for the purpose of counseling with the constituted authorities of the State of Mississippi, and at what time it may be expected our General Assembly will be called for that purpose.

In the conversation I had with you this morning, you were good enough to explain more fully the views and intentions of Mississippi in this matter—her desire that our Legislature should also appoint Commissioners to meet those of other Southern States; and that action at once be had by all the Southern States for the formation of a new Government among themselves.

The position of Maryland, as a small Southern Border State, renders the exercise of any power I may possess, for the purpose indicated by you, a matter of very grave importance.

Our State is unquestionably identified with the Southern States, in feeling and by the institutions and habits which prevail among us. But she is also conservative, and, above all things devoted to the Union of these States under the Constitution. Her people will use all honorable means to preserve and perpetuate these. I think I know the sentiments of her citizens in this matter, and that I am not mistaken when I say that, almost unanimously, they intend to uphold that Union and to maintain their rights under it—that they believe these last will yet be admitted and secured; and that not until it is certain they will be respected no longer—not until every honorable, Constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted—will they consent to any effort for its dissolution.

The people of Maryland are anxious that time be given and an opportunity afforded for a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties and grievances of which they, more than the people of any other Southern State, have a right to complain. And, in my opinion, if the people of this Union really desire its continuance and perpetuity such adjustment may be effected. I hope and believe it will be effected—and promptly. And until the effort is found to be in vain I cannot consent, by any precipitate or revolutionary action, to aid in the dismemberment of this Union.

When I shall see clearly that there is no hope of such adjustment, and am convinced that the power of the Federal Government is to be perverted to the destruction, instead of being used for the protection of our rights—then, and not till then, can I consent so to exercise any power with which I am invested as to afford even the opportunity for such a proceeding.

Whatever powers I may have I shall use only after full consultation, and in fraternal concert with the other border States, since we, and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than all others combined.

I am now in correspondence with the Governors of those States, and I await with solicitude for the indications of the course to be pursued by them. When this is made known to me, I shall be ready to take such steps as our duty and interest shall demand, and I do not doubt the people of Maryland are ready to go with the people of those States for weal or woe.

I fully agree with all that you have said as to the necessity for protection to the rights of the South; and my sympathies are entirely with the gallant people of Mississippi, who stand ready to resent any infringement of those rights. But I earnestly hope they will act with prudence as well as with courage.

Let us show moderation as well as firmness, and be unwilling to resort to extreme measures until necessity shall leave us no choice.

I am unable to inform you when the Legislature of this State will be called together, for until I can perceive the necessity for such a step I am not willing to awake the apprehension and excite the alarm which such a call at the present time could not fail to create.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOS. H. HICKS.

Hon. A. H. HANDY, Commissioner of Mississippi.

Affairs in Canada.

AFFRAY AND DEATH—SUICIDE—MAYORALTY ELECTION.

LONDON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

A man, named CRONSBURY, was beaten in a row, on Friday last, by HARDING, (who shot young WILSON a few years ago,) and died this morning. HARDING and three others have been arrested.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

FRANK STINSON, aged 21 years, son of THOMAS STINSON, an extensive capitalist, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

HENRY MCKENSTRY, Esq., was elected Mayor this morning by acclamation.

Conflagrations.

CITY HOTEL AT NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The City Hotel at this place was burned this forenoon at 10½ o'clock.

OIL-MILLS AT EAST BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Glendon oil mills and the old Glendon iron works, in East Boston, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000; two-thirds insured.

TANNERY AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 24.

J. LUMSDEN & Co.'s tannery, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $100,000.

The Governor's Staff.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The following appointments have been made on the Governor's staff:

J. Meredith Reed, Jr., Adjutant-General; Wm. A. Jackson, Inspector-General; Wm. Henry Anthon, Judge Advocate-General; Cuyler Van Vechten, Quartermaster-General; Chester A. Arthur, Engineer-in-Chief; S. Oakley Vanderpool, Surgeon-General; Thomas B. Van Buren, Paymaster-General; Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Samuel D. Bradford, do.; Elliott F. Shepard, do.; John H. Linsley, Military Secretary.

Hanging of a Notorious Burglar.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 24.

The Sheriff to-day received orders from the Government to hang BROWN, the notorious burglar, who broke into HENRY's jewelry store last Summer, and severely injured Mr. HENRY in a desperate encounter. A reprieve was expected, as HENRY recovered from his injuries.

The Schooner Lizzie Mail.

SQUAN, N. J., Monday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *Lizzie Mail*, Capt. HARLEY, bound from Philadelphia to Salem, with a cargo of coal, came ashore eight miles north of Barnegat Inlet. Crew all saved. If the weather proves favorable the vessel will be saved.

Loss of the Steamer Peytona.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 24.

The steamer *Peytona*, from Louisville to New-Orleans, sunk 150 miles below here. Damage light.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mr. De Forrest—Heard from at Last.

Our readers probably remember the general interest excited three years ago by the mysterious disappearance of young DE FORREST from the Metropolitan Hotel,—and the utter failure of all endeavors to detect any trace of him. He had very respectable connections, was of good habits, and it was impossible to account for his sudden absence. The general belief was that he had been murdered,—or had fallen into the river during some momentary attack of insanity. The last Australian mail, however, has brought letters which place beyond doubt the fact that he is alive and in his right mind. His experience, as related by himself, is most interesting, and in a condensed form we present it to our readers. Coming to this City he put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. While there he became oppressed with the feeling that his friends no longer loved him or cared for him, and that they would be glad to know of his death. Having ample means with him he procured a passage to San Francisco under an assumed name, and departed thither, leaving behind him his entire wardrobe and all the money he had over, to the amount of $500. While on the passage, he found to his infinite terror that he was an object of notice from several persons whom he had known in early life as factory hands in his native village, and deeming that he had been discovered, he reassumed his own name and ever after retained it. He landed at San Francisco with nothing to do, with no friends, and without money. Consequently he suffered much, not only from privation, but from the inclemency of the weather, and was heartily glad of an opportunity to earn his board and lodging on a ranch at some distance from the city. Not content, however, with this life, he made a successful attempt at teaching school, and as he was a graduate of Yale College, it is fair to presume he found the employment more congenial. At that he continued a year, by which time he had saved sufficient to enable him to buy a passage ticket for Australia, to which point he had determined at the outset to go. He at once found employment in the High School at Melbourne as a Professor, referring the Trustees to Yale College for his identification. During all this time his mind was terribly exercised and his heart most keenly lacerated by the thought that his friends rejoiced in his departure. Supposing that those who had recognized him on the steamer would have written home, he watched carefully the Eastern papers for advertisements, but seeing none, concluded that he was indeed forsaken by all whose affection he prized.

His father and other friends, who have ever cherished him in their heart of hearts, think he must have been temporarily insane; and now that letters from all parties have been exchanged, and the entire matter satisfactorily adjusted, it is gratifying to know that a perfect understanding subsists with all parties Ample funds have been remitted to Melbourne, and DE FORREST will, in the course of the year, start homeward via India and the continent. This is certainly a very fortunate termination of a strange adventure.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE DOLPHIN FROM BRAZIL.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin*, as announced by telegraph, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday, from the coast of Brazil. The *Dolphin* is the last vessel of the Paraguay Expedition to go out of commission. She left Norfolk in the Winter of 1858, and in a week after joined Com. SHUBRICK's fleet in La Plata, where she has spent the greater part of her cruise. Her service in South America was not characterized by any extraordinary circumstance. When the *St. Laurence* returned to the United States she had the wide flag of the squadron, which was subsequently turned over to the *Congress*. The *Dolphin* is the smallest vessel in the regular Navy, being only 224 tons burden, and carrying four guns. She will probably be retained in service condition, until political matters begin to look brighter. Her Commander, CHAS. STEDMAN, may be superseded, in deference to his South Carolinian origin. He is known to be a Union man, however, and no one expects that he will resign. There are about 100 men on board the *Dolphin*. Her officers are as follows: Com. C. H. Stedman; Lieuts. L. Paulding, E. P. Williams and C. W. Fluper: Passed Assistant-Surgeon, John Y. Taylor.

The United States steamer *Mohawk* was at Key West on the 11th instant, to sail in three days for Cuba. The *Wyandotte* has arrived at Pensacola, where the *Crusader* is also, thus showing the quiet concentration of manned naval vessels near Southern ports. The *Brooklyn* and *Dolphin* at Norfolk, and the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* at Pensecola,—all in active service condition with crews attached.

General Order No. 24 of the War Department has been promulgated. It is a synopsis of the deaths, promotions and resignations in the army of the United States since the 2d of July last. In the medical department there has been one promotion, in the cavalry six promotions, in the rifle regiment one promotion, in the artillery six promotions, infantry fifteen promotions. The total casualities were as follows: transferred, 2; resigned, 7; died, 3; and dropped, 1.

News from the Mediterranean Squadron announces the resignation of Lieut. DOREE, of the *Richmond*, steam corvette, which vessel was at Genoa, Dec. 4. The *Release*, storeship, arrived at Spezzia, Dec. 3, whence the *Iroquois* was about to sail for Naples. The *Susquehanna*, from Aspinwall, was spoken going into Spezzia.

—Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., of Hartford, preached a Thanksgiving sermon at Clifton Springs, N. Y., in which he argued, from the census, that African Slavery, on this Continent, was doomed. The discourse has been published.

THE WASHINGTON DEFALCATION.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TRANSACTION.

How the Bonds came to be Abstracted, and for whose Benefit.

Arrest of One of the Parties in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The excitement growing out of the robbery of the Indian Trust Funds increases, and as numerous reports are current, implicating parties of high position, I have possessed myself of all the facts known, and, in justice to all parties, beg to give them in detail.

On Thursday last, BAILEY communicated the fact of the larceny to Secretary FLOYD, and begged his advice. FLOYD replied that he had no advice to give, but that, on Secretary THOMPSON's return, the matter should be thoroughly investigated. It is supposed that BAILEY anticipated that FLOYD would advise secrecy, but, finding himself mistaken, he at once determined to communicate the case to THOMPSON himself, which he did, and at THOMPSON's request was present during the examination of the records and bonds.

BAILEY's statement to THOMPSON is, that he was persuaded to loan the bonds to be hypothecated for money, with which to meet certain acceptances of Gov. FLOYD's. BAILEY's wife is a very distant connection of MRS. FLOYD's—hence he was anxious, he says, to protect FLOYD's honor, although no intimacy whatever existed. FLOYD demanded to know of him why he did not consult him, (FLOYD,) or make some inquiry. BAILEY said he called once to do so, but as the Governor was busy he then asked why he did not send him word by RUSSELL, with whom he was dealing. BAILEY replied that on one occasion he proposed to RUSSELL to mention the transaction to FLOYD, but that RUSSELL said, "FLOYD would shoot me if he knew of our transaction."

BAILEY charges that LEA, of the firm of SUTER, LEA & Co., bankers, of this City, induced him to engage in abstracting these bonds, for the purpose of protecting FLOYD's credit, which FLOYD charges to be all false, his credit being in no way involved, and it being only a pretext to cover up rascality.

Rumors afloat here, that other defalcations are coming to light, originate in the idea that the Government is liable for the amount of FLOYD's acceptances deposited with BAILEY, when no liability is involved.

The acceptances of FLOYD, referred to, are simple memorandums of amounts which would be due RUSSELL at future periods, upon the performance of his contract with the Government. RUSSELL asked for these to show his creditors, to satisfy them of his resources. Similar memorandums have been given to public contractors for several years past. They involve no liability, but enable their holders to gain credit. But the records show that Mr. BAILEY never heard of these "acceptances" until the 13th inst., prior to which time he had furnished RUSSELL $650,000 of these bonds. Secretary FLOYD called BAILEY's attention to this fact, and wished to know if the first $650,000 had gone to protect his (FLOYD's) honor. These had been given out at different times, running back to last July. On the 13th inst., when RUSSELL deposited FLOYD's "acceptances," or memorandums, that during the next year there would be due RUSSELL $800,000 on his contract with the Government, RUSSELL got $220,000 more, making the total stolen $870,000.

Mr. KELLY, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, left for New-York this afternoon to identify the bonds. BAILEY is under bonds.

The following members constitute the special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the larceny: MORRIS of Illinois, CONKLING of New-York, BOCOCK of Virginia, HARRIS of Maryland, and CASE of Indiana. O. P. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

It appears from the facts in connection with the late abstraction of the bonds of the Indian Trust fund, that about five months ago WM. E. RUSSELL, of the firm of MAJORS, RUSSELL & WADDELL, held about a million of dollars of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business for transporting supplies of the army under contract with the Government. Mr. RUSSELL, not finding himself able to negotiate these acceptances, and being greatly embarrassed pecuniarily, and ascertaining from GODARD BAILEY—with whom he was intimately acquainted—that the latter had control of

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

THE CONDITION OF FINANCES AND TRADE.

Comments of the English Press on the Fall of Peking.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

ALARMING AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. MUIR, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., arrived here last evening. Her advices are not so late as those received by telegraph from Cape Race, but she brings London journals one day later than those by the *Persia*.

The following is the Government telegram, from which the important information which we received via Queenstown by the *Persia*, was taken. It is dated Alexandria, Nov. 30, and comes from the British Consul-General at that place:

"Two of the gates of Peking are in our hands.
PARKES and LOCH have been returned to us.
Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMAUN have died from the effects of ill treatment.
BRABAZON and BOULBY are unaccounted for.
The Emperor's Summer palace has been taken and sacked, affording immense spoil.
The Emperor has fled into Tartary.
The forces are to winter at Peking and Tien-tsin.
Two Ambassadors are at military head-quarters."

A Peking telegram of the 13th October confirms all that is stated in the above. It says in addition that Peking surrendered to the Allies on the 13th, yielding to all demands.

The indemnity was ready when demanded.

The Tartar army fled with the Emperor, and none of the enemy were visible in Peking.

All the Allies were encamped on the walls.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were at Peking.

Little hope was entertained of BRABAZON, BOULBY (the *Times'* Correspondent), or the French officers missing.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that Lord NAPIER, Ex-Minister to Washington, and at present Minister at the Hague, will shortly proceed to St. Petersburgh, as Ambassador at that Court.

Count APPONJI had presented his credentials at the British Court as Ambassador from Austria, and it was believed that Count D'AZEGLIO only awaited the fall of Gaeta to present his as Ambassador of Italy.

Acomplimentary supper, presided over by Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, United States Consul, was given to JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, on the occasion of his first appearance in Liverpool.

A dispatch is said to have reached Paris, from the Turkish Government, requesting that an early day may be fixed for the evacuation of Syria by the French troops.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that there is no foundation for the report that the French Minister at Constantinople had insisted on a prolongation of the French occupation.

The siege of Gaeta continued. A trial of the Cavalli battery against the fortress had been made with terrible effect.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Sardinians await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In the event of a refusal, that place will also be besieged.

The following have been appointed Councilors of Lieutenancy for Sicily:

LA FARINA, Director of the Interior.
CORDOVA, Director of Finanse.
SCALIA, Director of Public Works.
PISANI, Director of Public Instruction.

The number of Deputies to the Parliament of Italy from the Neapolitan Provinces is to be 114.

The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL had offered to be responsible for that part of the Public Debt of Rome which falls to the Territory occupied by Sardinia. The Papal Cabinet met these overtures with a peremptory refusal.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that a perfect understanding has been come to between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna to take energetic measures against Denmark, relative to the question of the Duchies. The other Governments of Germany have been solicited to send instructions to their representatives at the Diet to support the views of Prussia and Austria. They are expected to be unanimous on this question.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna, energetically opposes the proposition to sell Venetia. Austria, it says, does not merely defend Venetia on the Mincio, but all the territories which formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, the ports on the coast, and Southern Tyrol, of which the complaints may to-morrow attract the attention of VICTOR EMANUEL. "The proposition," adds the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "which England makes us to sell Venetia, is an abominable snare. In listening to it Austria would lose all moral consideration, and advantage would afterwards be taken of her degradation to refuse the price offered. She would at the same time lose both her territory and her money!"

A St. Petersburg letter informs us that the decree emancipating the Russian peasants has been signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that it is expected to be promulgated on the 1st of January. Various rumors are in circulation respecting the essential character of this great reform, but nothing certain has yet transpired, except the important fact that the personal liberty of the serf is formally stipulated.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 10.

The statements, rather than arguments, which have been hazarded for some weeks past, with a view to prove that there can be no possible advantage in sending gold from this country to the United States, and that, indeed, gold cannot go unless at a considerable loss to every one engaged in the operation, need little comment beyond that conveyed in the fact that the steamer *Persia* on Saturday took the enormous sum of £620,000, and that between the 28th of November and the 8th of December the total shipments to America from Liverpool and Southampton have reached within a few thousand pounds of one million sterling. Facts of this palpable kind appear to have been required to teach some amongst us that, however much we may be inclined to make light of a commercial or financial disturbance abroad, we shall inevitably be drawn to some extent within its vortex. The ramifications of modern commerce are at once so delicate and so extensive that an agitation at one part of the chain is felt to its very extremities. If a derangement occur in any great market, its immediate tendency is to levy contributions upon every other market. The latest proof of this was presented only a few weeks ago, when the bullion requirements of the Bank of France—which many maintained we had no cause whatever to trouble ourselves about—carried up our rate of discount from 4 to 6 per cent. within a few days. Where, it may be asked, is now the gold which was forced from us? The time is approaching when, as we were told, it must come back, as it had been obtained from us by illegitimate means; yet is there the slightest prospect of its return? Again, what could be more instructive than the experience gained in 1857? America then, whilst in the throes of a financial panic, relieved herself by putting a great pressure upon us, and by drawing specie from us at a moment when we ourselves were much straightened. Thence, with great rapidity, our market underwent a crisis, and, as the scene of panic shifted from America to England, we, in our turn, put a pressure upon America, forcing instantly back from her the gold which we had sent, and much besides. Far too great a stress is laid, we think, upon the prospect of an equally speedy return of the gold which we are now dispatching to America. The experience of 1857 upon this point, which has been sanguinely cited, is inapplicable under present circumstances. What was it, we would ask, that brought back the gold so swiftly in 1857? Firstly, we admit, the subsidence, through exhaustion, of the panic in America, but, secondly, and chiefly, a ten per cent. rate of discount at the Bank of England. America, when in sore distress, bid high for our capital, and had it. In our distress, we bid higher still, and drew it back again. Were a panic to occur in our money market now there is not a doubt that the operation witnessed in 1857 would be witnessed again—the gold we have just parted with would instantly return. But we do not anticipate a panic here; the indications of such an occurrence are absent; and, consequently, the reflux of gold cannot be expected to occur so rapidly. We think the mercantile community will do well to push this line of argument to its logical conclusion, which is just this—that America, as the highest bidder at present for gold, will keep, for the time, what we have sent her, and that our only means of getting it back is by increasing our own bid for it. As this contingency would be tantamount to a very stringent money market in England, it will be apparent that, whether the gold stop in America or whether it return, there is at present a very great call for caution. Under this head we took occasion, on Monday last, to point out the error involved in supposing that gold would not be shipped to America until the exchange should fall to a point leaving an undoubted profit upon the transaction. It was remarked that remittances would be made to the scene of disturbances in the universally available form of specie, not as a speculation upon the turn of the exchange, but as a matter of precaution and providence. It is doubtless these considerations which have operated with regard to the bulk of the million sterling which has been sent away within the last few days. In some quarters there is a strange disposition to deride the whole operation, and to hold up as almost guilty of folly the numerous respectable American houses here which have taken part in it. Surely these houses are not engaged in a game of child's play—sending out gold for the sake of fetching it back again. Or are we to imagine that they are willing to realize a loss corresponding to the expenses of its transmission and the loss of interest? It will probably be much safer if we defer somewhat to their experience in their own branch of trade, of which they are the best possible judges. If we are wise, we shall act as if the gold parted with were parted with for a considerable term. When it returns it will be quite time enough for us to relax some of our caution.

The prevalent unwillingness to believe that America can continue to draw from us gold to the present extent is very natural; and there is good ground for it. In the first place, she does not rely upon us exclusively, for a stream of the precious metal is constantly flowing in upon her from California; and by merely laying an embargo upon it she will, in a short time, make a considerable addition to her metallic reserves. The receipt of a million of gold from England, as an absolute addition to this large supply, will, it is richly urged, occasion real relief and impart great confidence. But it would be very hazardous to assume that, should the disturbance subside steadily from its present point, its effects will at once pass away. If our money market remains calm the American will still be for time to come the most advantageous market for the employment of capital—the one where the most tempting bargains are to be picked up. The mercantile advices brought by the steamer *Bremen* (the latest detailed accounts as yet in our possession) show clearly the motives of the New-York banks in suddenly abandoning the restrictive policy hitherto followed, and in granting accommodation liberally. Their general object was to inspire confidence, and this had already been to some extent accomplished, a strong impression having been created in most circles that the worst of the crisis is past; but their immediate object was to relieve the paralysis in the market for sterling exchange, which had become so complete that produce bills had been totally unsalable. The effect of this paralysis was prejudicial in the extreme; for, whilst it utterly dislocated the relations between the purveyor-houses in New-York and the producers in the Western and Southern States, it tended to block up in the country the vast stores of produce, the exportation of which is the grand means for the introduction of foreign capital. The primary aim of the Banks is to give facilities for the movement of the crops; for as soon as these can be turned into money, the country will be rich beyond all former experience. One of the principal difficulties of America is that her wealth is in a form which cannot be converted into cash save with time. The advices alluded to state, that bills on England, with the best signatures, could not be sold above 103 per cent., and express an anticipation that, although the relief in the money market will be followed by more activity in the Exchange market, the rates in the latter will remain at an unusually low level, as there will probably be a considerable surplus of bills over and above the demand against commodities imported from England. The prospect, therefore, remains that some additional amounts of specie may go from this country; and that, in any case, the supplies of gold which we have been in the habit of counting upon from America will be withheld for a considerable period to come. And here it may be observed that, as no gold will come to the Bank of England from the Continent, the only resource for meeting any of those demands which are incessantly arising from some quarter or other, is the gold from Australia. This is, for the moment, more than adequate to immediate requirements, but there will be no further supplies for some time. These considerations point to the probable continuance of a certain degree of stringency in our money market.

While this is the position of affairs from the aspect in which it chiefly interests us—namely, as affecting the course of trade between England and America, and the movement of specie between the two countries—there are many features in connection with the domestic or internal relations of the United States which are likewise suggestive of caution. Among these is the unsound system of American banking. In America, at a time of confusion, the banks fall first. In many instances this has been sufficient of itself to force a pressure into panic. The banks, in fact, lead a panic, instead of staying it. Upon the present occasion a vast number of banks in the Southern and Western States have collapsed like card-houses. There is far too much paper, and far to narrow a basis of specie. In fact the amount of the metallic currency throughout the States is greatly below the requirements of the banks and the community at large. There is no National Bank, of unimpeachable credit, to fall back upon, like the Bank of England or the Bank of France. The American currency system is in other respects defective. The extent to which note issues are secured upon State stocks, which are inconvertible precisely at the moment when their conversion would be most desirable, aggravates the confusion in the stock market. There is another consideration, too, which predisposes the public mind to vague anxiety. Whilst one set of banks are "throwing out" other banks' notes, as the phrase runs, preparatory to their all descending together in one grand crash, some very unscrupulous writers, in a not overscrupulous Press, have raised the idea of introducing the repudiation of debts as a weapon in the warfare between the North and the South. It is only just to remark, that in the great majority of circles the notion of repudiation is itself indignantly repudiated, but the mere word has an ugly sound. It is one of America's old sins recoiling upon her.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

From the Times' City Article, Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and manifested firmness to the close. The Bank return was considered satisfactory, and the knowledge of the large shipments about to be made to New-York by the *Persia* created no disquiet. The transfer-books of Consols are now shut, and for the January account the quotation throughout the day was 92⅝@93 ex dividend. The news of the reactionary disturbances in the Kingdom of Naples, and of the bloodshed thus consequent upon the support given by France to the dethroned King, was regarded with more regret than surprise.

The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was again rather active. There were very few transactions in foreign stocks.

The last price from Paris this evening was 69f. 15c. ex dividend, showing another fractional advance.

The shipments by the *Persia* amounted, according to one account, to £510,000, and according to another to £620,000, each sum being of far greater magnitude than any previous shipment ever made to New-York. Of the total no less than £300,000 was taken from the Liverpool Branch Bank, and such was the eagerness to ship that some amounts were put on board as late as 12 o'clock. A portion of the gold is believed to consist of bars which were not withdrawn from the Bank of England. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank in London to-day.

From the Daily News' City Article.

The drain of gold to America does not interfere with the rise in the funds. A fresh advance of ⅛ per cent. occurred to-day, and was well supported up to the close of business. The transfer books are now shut, and the principal purchases appear to be designed to cover previous speculative sales. There is no doubt that the dealers, as a body, are largely oversold in Consols, though holding an ample supply of New and Reduced Three per Cent. Stock. In the Share markets there was not much business, but firmness prevailed. The most interesting movements were an advance in London and Northwestern and Grand Trunk of Canada Railway Stocks, and the continued inquiries for Brazilian Railway and the New Marine Insurance shares.

A telegram from Liverpool announces that the shipments of specie by the steamer *Persia*, which left for New-York this day, have amounted to no less than £620,000. Had this intelligence transpired here during business hours, it would, doubtless, have stimulated the eagerness with which further advices from the United States are looked for.

In the discount market and at the Bank of England the demand was beyond the Saturday average, and not much business was done below 5 per cent. The period is now at hand when the circulation usually becomes contracted, through the influx of the revenue to the Bank of England. This process can only be counteracted by borrowing from that establishment. It does not appear, however, that any applications have yet been made there for the quarterly advances now offered.

From the Star's City Article.

Although considerable anxiety is prevailing as to the effects likely to be produced by any great export of specie to the United States, the conviction is still strong in some quarters that the worst of the disturbance is over. Other parties are not so sanguine. They assert that until political confidence is restored reliance cannot be placed upon the return of commercial confidence, and that we may expect an unsettled state of things for the next two months. The transmissions of gold to the United States during the week have been considerably more important than were anticipated, and purchases are still being made for the same destination. It is said that these operations may probably be attended with loss, and that the gold may be expected to be returned with the boxes in which it was sent unopened. Those who hold this view can scarcely have made sufficient allowance for the fact that the balance of trade with the United States is much against this country, and that there is little or no prospect of its being turned in our favor.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

From the Mark-lane Express, Dec. 10.

With the utmost aversion to the resumption of a melancholy strain, the stubbornness of facts urges a continuance of complaints, both as to the unpropitious character of the season and of future prospects. The light, well-drained lands have again by far the best chance of remunerative returns. Almost incessant rains have nearly water-logged the cold clays and low-situated localities, and much of the wheat crop must depend upon the sowings of Spring. The new wheat has come worse to hand as a consequence of the bad weather, and the trade, to be properly described, must be cleft in twain, or viewed as exhibiting a double current moving in opposite directions. The price of old wheat and fine dry new has rather moved upwards, with steadiness; while damp new has come to a dead lock, or been forced off at low rates to meet the expenses of kiln-drying. Without this process much is only serviceable for cattle food. Indeed, so low is the estimate of the value of new samples, that town millers have found the best only fit for mixing with good foreign, in the small proportion of one-sixteenth. This will explain the high rates of town-made Flour, and the general neglect into which all new English Wheat has fallen. If only one-sixteenth is useable by first-rate millers, the bulk (while good foreign is within reach) must be neglected till it is dried, either artificially or naturally. So convinced of this have farmers lately become, that many markets have had but small supplies, and the reduction of the quantity on offer has alone kept prices where they are, in the midst of an abundance of foreign. The Continental markets, though generally dull and affected by the late English advices, show but little decline, the Italian States noting a slightly upward movement. Bread stuffs at New-York have rather improved.

The London Press on the Fall of Peking.

From the Times of Dec. 10.

Guessing, as we are compelled to do, from a few dubious facts, we may yet make probable conjectures as to the position of affairs. It is tolerably evident that there was, when the allied armies landed in China, a party of Force and a party of Fear in Peking. Both meant to get rid of the invading armies, and to play over again the game of last year; but the war party under the Tartar Prince proposed to do it by dint of arms and strategy—the Old Chinese party proposed to do it by delay and diplomacy. The Chinese party were content to abide the result of the Tartar Prince's first resistance at Taku, and when that was decided against them, they immediately brought into action their often-successful tactics of deceit. Lord ELGIN had then to deal with mere diplomatists, who were not masters of the sword, and who could undertake for nothing but for the formularies of the Chinese offices. While the Emperor was nominating his brother as his diplomatic representative the Tartar Prince was collecting his army, and turning all his knowledge of the arrangements of the diplomatists into occasions for ambuscades. While the dispatches from Peking spake the most peaceful language, there were proclamations throughout the country offering rewards for the capture of Lord ELGIN, as an achievement which would put an end to the war. In China the pen and sword are seldom in accord. The army is generally so rotten that the profession of arms is despised; but when some leader of vigor and conduct does arise, like this Tartar Prince, a revulsion takes place, and, as in the case of that usurping Emperor who burned all the books and cast all the *literati* into a trench, the letterless soldier returns upon the heads of the Mandarins all the contempt which had in quiet times been cast upon his profession. Lord ELGIN therefore, has found himself in this difficult position—that he had to treat with diplomatists who made promises which, even if they had not the intention, they certainly had had the power to perform, and to break the power of the other party, who did not intend that the diplomatists should do more than subserve their strategic designs. We believe it will be found that the Tartar Princes and his hordes are responsible for the acts of cruelty perpetrated upon Capt. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMAN; that to the fears of the Mandarin party at Peking we owe the safety of Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH; and that upon the chance whether Capt. BRABAZON and Mr. BOWLBY reached Peking depend our hopes of the ultimate recovery of those two gentlemen, whose fate still hangs in such terrible suspense.

No man, however, who deserves to be the subject of a sovereign who should be loyally served can find fault with Lord ELGIN for the energetic measures he adopted to recover the officers who had been so treacherously entrapped. The subsequent military operations appear to have been prudently and successfully performed. The march to Peking—which has been so often depicted as an impossible achievement, and which we have so often been reproached for having declared to be as easy as a march to Hounslow—has been accomplished without any resistance worthy of serious mention. The gates of that mighty and mysterious city, which in this distant West has long held a sort of fabulous character, have been occupied, as it would appear, without a contest. The threat—that necessary threat—to sack the Imperial Palace unless the prisoners were given up—has been executed. The Chinese have themselves forced upon us the infliction of the punishment which seemed to be best adapted to teach those obdurate Mandarins the necessity of keeping faith and abiding by the terms of treaties. There are three parties in China—the Mandarin Party, the Tartar Military Party, and the Commercial Party. The first would yield only to a manifestation from the steps of their own pavilions; the second would yield only to the exercise of force, and they have felt that exercise in the terrible chaige of our horsemen and in the effects of our Armstrong guns; the last have always been most ready to be convinced, and they will strengthen in their convictions as our commercial relations with them go on increasing, and as the profits they derive from us become greater and greater. The misfortune is, that these three parties are to a great extent independent of each other; that the Old Chinese literature despises, but cannot control the military; that the military, when they find an efficient leader, have a sort of theatrical respect for, but a practical disregard for the literates; and that the commercial party is ostentatiously despised by both. These are the difficulties which have produced the condition of affairs which is at once so glorious and so disastrous, so lamentable to individuals, so costly to this country, so perplexing in the present, and so uncertain in the future.

From the Daily News, Dec. 10.

We have taken Peking—we may say we have taken China. But we don't want Peking, and we can't afford to keep China. We wanted to find a Government that would make a treaty and keep it, and the only Government there was has taken fright and run away. That Government has been frightened at us from the first. Fear made it refuse so long to have us at Peking; nothing but fear, as Lord ELGIN wrote home after signing the treaty of Tien-tsin, made it consent to receive us there. Fear made it resist when Mr. BRUCE was about to take a formidable flotilla up to Tien-tsin, and knowing all this we have managed so well that now we have compelled the Government from fear to abandon its capital. What rational man would believe that our only interest with this timid, home-keeping nation was trade?

The flight of the Emperor leaves us with China on our hands. What can we do with it? There is nobody to fight us, nobody to make peace with us—unless the rebels will be good enough to undertake that duty. Until somebody does it we cannot come away without being ridiculous. We have lost our enemy, and if we cannot find one we must invent him. We are well aware that there will be plenty of advisers in this awkward conjuncture. If the country would only open its eyes, and consent to see in the consequences of its own errors a "wonderful leading of Providence," what hundreds of younger sons in the three kingdoms would cheerfully sacrifice their prospects in Canada and Australia, to go out and govern China for England. Residents, collectors, magistrates, anything you please, if they may but be permitted to serve the dear old country. Investment in China is not a favorite speculation just now, when we are sending regiments from Calcutta to keep the peace threatened at Bombay. But let them not be discouraged. Things do not always happen as the nation intends; if wishes are against them, the stream of events are in their favor. We are in China, but when we shall get out, the wisest statesman cannot imagine. Already it is announced that the forces winter at Pekin and Tien-tsin. We have been helped out of so many embarrassments by a wisdom higher than our own that we cannot but hope to be helped out of this; but certainly we have contrived to get into a pretty slough!

Affairs in Italy.

THE RECEPTION OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL IN PALERMO.

News has arrived of the arrival of the King in Palermo, on Saturday morning, at 9:15 A. M. He was received with indescribable enthusiasm. The people insisted on taking the horses out of the carriage and drawing him in. It is calculated that upwards of 400,000 persons had assembled in Palermo. His Majesty went first to the cathedral, where he was received by the Archbishop. On arriving at the palace he received immediately the constituted authorities, and afterwards the deputations from the various municipalities of the island.

On Sunday morning the first meeting of the Consulta di Stato was held, in the rooms of the Lieutenant-General. Baron PORRIO was chosen Vice-President, and Signor MASSARI Secretary. The principal speakers were Signors PICA, PORRIO, IMBRIANI, AVELLINO, LEOPARDI and BALDACCHINI. FARINI opened the meeting in a speech, of which the following is a condensation:

"In this season of transition it was impossible to do more than to apply to Southern Italy the laws regulating liberty, and the provincial and communal administrations which are in force in Northern Italy. Everything must ultimately depend on the Parliament. One of the principal duties of the Consulta would be to examine the disorders which by long corruption had been introduced into the Administration, and with regard to organic laws, those affecting the communes must be immediately attended to. Undoubtedly the elective principle must be introduced into the provincial and communal councils, but within what limits must be fixed by the *Consulta di Stato*. Laws regarding the public security, public charities, and communal property must also be considered; and the Consulta was requested especially to investigate the state of the *Albergo dei Poveri* and the prisons. He was most anxious to receive with deference the counsels of those around him whom he had called together to assist him in accomplishing the difficult work of the material and moral reorganization of the country."

It is stated in a letter from Palermo that the proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL has produced an excellent impression in all Sicily.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GARIBALDI.

The *Nationalités*, of Turin, publishes the following proclamation by GARIBALDI:

Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL! The Italians must not on any account abandon this programme. VICTOR EMANUEL is the only indispensable man in Italy, around whom all the men of our peninsula must rally. I do not care whether the Minister's name be CAVOUR or CATTANEO; (the latter is preferable;) but what I care for, and what all Italians must inexorably demand, is, that on the 5th of March, 1861, VICTOR EMANUEL be at the head of 500,000 soldiers.

NOV. 28. GARIBALDI.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI ON THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following letter has been received from Gen. GARIBALDI by an Irish gentleman, who wrote to explain that it was Popery, and not Ireland, which sent a band of misguided youths to uphold slavery in Italy:

CAPRERA, Nov. 12, 1860.

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: Who could ever think that your fellow-countrymen were not deceived when they served the cause of the Pope under LAMORICIERE? Every one in Italy knows the heavy burden of oppression under which your country, as well as ours, is still groaning. The offspring of ignorance and imposition—(Papacy)—dwells, unfortunately, with the powerful in hypocrisy, and in the poor with the concomitant evils—prostitution, degradation and misery. Albion became great and prosperous when, she courageously cut off that cancer. Rome ceased to be great, she continued to be prostrate, and still lies in that filthy sink, because the Almighty was pleased to visit the queen of the world with that scourge. We pity the deceived ones of Ireland, as well as those of Italy and other countries; but we know indeed that the hearts of the millions in our noble country, as well as all over the globe, beat for the liberty of nations. We know but too well that if 400 deceived youths were compelled to take service under the most despicable Government, it was not with the consent of the brave and generous Irish nation, with whom we are united in bonds of brotherhood by a community of misfortune, and by the same foe still frowning on us.

The time is not far distant when this people will inflict the last blow to its sacrificers and tyrants. In that solemn combat we shall decide, not only on our national existence, but the foundation will be laid for the rising of kindred nations. Then the Italians, together with Hungarians, English, and other brothers, will joyfully and gratefully see the sons of Ireland whom you shall lead to the holy banquet.

Affectionately and gratefully yours,
G. GARIBALDI.

Affairs in Hungary.

A Vienna letter of the 3d has the following:

"The situation becomes more complicated and critical every day in Hungary. What is most remarkable in it is the political antagonism which exists between the party of 'Young Hungary,' which is ardent and revolutionary, and that of the Magnates, or old aristocracy. In all meetings of notables, or of committees, the reëstablishment of the civil and political organization established by the Constitution of the 17th March, 1849, is demanded; and if that were to be obtained it would be, so to speak, the starting point of the complete enfranchisement of Hungary from the sovereign authority of the House of Austria. Now it is to that object that the efforts of the great majority of the 'Young Hungary' party are tending both at home and abroad. Another alarming circumstance is, that the refusal to pay taxes is becoming general in the country districts. A few days back the amount of taxes remaining unpaid was 12,000,000 florins, or about 30,000,000f. The occupiers of farms, generally speaking, take advantage of the agitation which prevails, and to which they contribute, to avoid paying the taxes and the arrears they owe. The revolutionary party has, besides, succeeded in establishing such a system of terrorism in the country that no one dares present himself at the sales of furniture, grain, and cattle, which are made by order of justice for the non-payment of taxes."

The following is from the Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News:*

On the 2d inst. the Cardinal Primate of Hungary sent invitations to one hundred notables to assemble at Gran on the 17th inst. "The object of the meeting," says His Eminence, "will be the settlement of the question relative to an electoral law, by means of which the Diet is to be constituted." The venerable Prelate writes in a despondent tone, and he has great reason to do so, for three-fourths of his countrymen refuse to obey the orders of the Government. In fact, the state of things in Hungary is to all intents and purposes revolutionary. Tobacco which has paid no duty is publicly sold by the peasants in the villages, and in more than one case *gendarmes* have been passive spectators of the illegal traffic. Six weeks ago Baron VAY was one of the most popular men in Hungary, but he is now regarded with an eye of suspicion by persons who were formerly his devoted partisans. Count SZECHEN is so unpopular that his fellow-countrymen openly accuse him of having "betrayed" the cause of his native country. The Count naturally has a bias in favor of a Government of which he is a member, but it is a notorious fact that no one has more resolutely upheld the rights and privileges of the Hungarian nation than he. A few days ago the German names of the streets in Agram were daubed over with black paint, and on the 28th of November there was an Anti German demonstration in the theatre. The German actors and actresses were not allowed to perform, and when they attempted to address the public they were pelted with rotten eggs and other equally offensive missiles. The orchestra played "God save the Emperor," but the noise made by the audience was so tremendous that hardly a note could be heard. The disturbance continued until a Croat actor appeared and promised his fellow-countrymen that in future the Slavonic language should be used on the stage. During the following night several howitzers and other guns were introduced into the capital of Croatia. On the 29th of November, the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, there was a political demonstration in the theatre at Lemberg, and a fraternization of the Poles and Ruthenes. On the same day the students at Cracow committed an assault on M. VON CZEKKAWSKI, an Imperial employé, who is opposed to the introduction of the Polish language into the public schools. The troops were called out, and under their protection M. VON CZEKKAWSKI was able to get to the railway station, and to leave for Lemberg in a close carriage. There has recently been a movement of Prussian troops towards the Grand Duchy of Posen, and Russian forces have been pushed forward to the western frontier of the Kingdom of Poland. The Austrian Government keeps a watchful eye on Galicia, but there is no reason to believe that the garrisons in that Province have been reinforced. Information has been received here that a great dépôt of arms is to be formed in the Danubian Principalities. In fact, artillery, rifles, ammunition, &c., have already been sent by the Sardinian Government to the Sulina.

The French Government and the Press.

Count PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following circular to the Prefects, on the system which ought to be pursued relative to the Press in France:

PARIS, Dec. 6.

MONSIEUR LE PREFET: Charged with the discretionary power which the law on the Press confers on the Minister of the Interior, I am anxious to make known to you clearly in what spirit I intend to exercise that power.

I have just been living among a people who may be justly proud of their institutions; where the liberty of the Press is openly exercised, without being a danger either to the State, the public order, or to the safety of persons and of things; and where, useful to all parties, appealed to and respected by all, it forms the surest guarantee of public liberty, of order, and of the prosperity of the country. I have long witnessed that noble spectacle, and if formerly I had not liked true liberty, I should have acquired a taste for it in that country.

As England, therefore, has preceded us in that career, it is natural that we should endeavor to ascertain by what means she has succeeded in assimilating to herself the liberty of the Press, which amongst us still meets with so many enemies, excites so much uneasiness, and presents so many dangers. Let us, then, see how this great problem has been solved in England, and like the Romans, who, constantly improving their means of fighting, adopted even the weapons of their enemies, let us profit by the example of our rivals in glory and in power.

When we study the law on the Press in England from the period of the accession of the House of Hanover, we are first of all struck with its extreme rigor. The passions of the times and the violent struggle between the partisans of two rival dynasties and of two opposite religions, appear at first to explain this terrible legislation; but when we arrive at the present period, when nothing of the passions of the last century exists, and when, nevertheless, we behold the new laws inspired by the same spirit of severity, by the same political preoccupations, and interdicting quite as absolutely the same thing, we cannot but be struck by the contrast which is to be remarked between the extreme liberty which in our eyes is enjoyed by the English Press and the rigor of the laws which govern it; the question presents itself as to the cause of this phenomenon, which appears so strange, and as it bursts forth at each page of the history of England, and at each article of her legislation, astonishment is felt that it should have been so long the custom on the Continent to invoke the example of England, not only for the purpose of claiming the great freedom enjoyed by the English Press, but also other liberties which the most severe and most rigorous legislation interdicts to this latter.

Thus, down to the complete annihilation of the party of the Stuarts, the English laws on the Press appear to have had only a single object—to defend the new dynasty against its political or religious enemies, and to interdict in the name of Liberty, as it were, the arms and instruments of Liberty to the adversaries of the new institutions of the country. From 1692, already under WILLIAM of Orange, to the fall of the Stuart party, in place of the censorship which had for some time existed under him, but which was a mild measure compared to what followed, the *régime* of the Press, of books, of journals, of publications of all kinds, was subjected to the jurisdiction of the common law.

To understand the character of that jurisdiction, it must be stated that, contrary to the statute law, which is the law written and voted by the Parliament, the common law is the unwritten law, *lex non scripta*, which remains in the memory and consciences of the Judges, interpreting the traditions of the past; that this law gives a discretionary power to the judges of the crown as regards the penality to be pronounced after the verdict of the jury; and that thus, during all the time that the House of Hanover had in the interior political or religious enemies—that is to say, during all that period of passions and violence—the Judges of the Crown exercised the rigorous right of condemning any person guilty of having written, published or printed attacks on the Crown and the State, not only to fine, imprisonment, scourging and the pillory, but even to death; and that, not as now, on a declaration of the jury on the offence itself, but on the simple declaration on the fact is such a person the author, publisher or printer of such a work.

Now, if we reflect that the judges nominated by the Crown were chosen from among the most zealous partisans of the House of Hanover, and were even liable, up to 1760, to dismissal by the Crown, it may be imagined what was the liberty of the Press for the partisans of the Stuarts, for the Jacobites, the Catholics or Papists, as they were then called, and other enemies of the State. It was only at the end of the last century, when the House of Hanover had been long consolidated, the party of the Stuarts annihilated, and that of the Catholics subjected, that on public opinion demanding a modification of this rigorous legislation, Fox obtained from Parliament a bill applying the verdict of the jury not to the fact alone, but to the character of the seditious publication or libel, which alteration naturally made the legislation on the matter considerably milder.

I will not here dwell on details by enumerating the arms which the English Legislature has placed at the disposal of the Government; but I will cite two characteristic circumstances which will serve to show in what spirit our neighbors regard the Press.

Twenty-five years after Fox's bill, when England saw herself at the very height of power, and only thought thenceforth of enjoying her liberties in peace, it happened that after a serious economical crisis, caused by the dearness of provisions and the heavy burden of taxation consequent on the war, and also favored by the unpopularity of the Prince Regent—it happened, I say, that a kind of republican doctrine spreading in the country caused serious uneasiness to the authorities, and that juries, intimidated or influenced by the new opinions, and using largely the enactments of Fox's bill, often prevented the Judges of the crown from applying to the delinquents the principles of the common law. In those new circumstances the English Parliament did not hesitate to give to the Government the means of forcing the jury to defend the State; and, in consequence, a law was enacted in 1819 which punished by fine and imprisonment, and, in case of a second conviction, with transportation, the author, publisher and printer of any seditious writing against the King, the royal family, the Regent, the Government, the Constitution, and either House of Parliament; and this was effected by means of [illegible] so much so, indeed, that it was [illegible] ly possible for the conscience of jurymen to avoid meeting the necessities of the State.

But when the crisis of 1848 came on, and with it new emotions, and new parties hostile to established order, further difficulties were experienced from juries. The necessity was then felt of determining with still greater clearness and precision the attacks to which the State might be exposed; and a new law, entitled "An Act for better assuring the security of the Crown and of the Government," was accordingly added to the terrible arsenal of English legislation. This time the success was complete—the weapon was so keenly sharpened that it triumphed over even an Irish jury, and on their verdict two journalists, guilty of seditious libels (JOHN MITCHELL and JOHN MAGHER*) were condemned by the Judges of the Crown, to fourteen years' transportation with hard labor.

And now, can any one suppose that, if these judicial expedients, in conformity with the genius of the Anglo-Norman race, proved inefficient, England would be brought to a halt by mere theories? Certainly not. Ever faithful to her grand principle that, before being a free people, it is necessary to be a united one, England, which in the past century shrank from employing no means when it was necessary to defend the dynasty of her choice, would not hesitate now if any new peril menaced the State.

In recapitulation, the spirit of the English legislation, as regards the Press, may be thus summed up: Complete liberty for whatever is an advantage or not dangerous for the State, and negation of all liberty of attacking the State; so that the liberty which the English Press enjoys so completely is, in reality, the expression of the political and social situation of the country. As there is not at present any party, any sensible man, who would for a moment think of overthrowing either the Queen, or the Government, or the Parliament, or the Constitution, there is no ground for any kind of intercourse with the liberty of the Press, which is an advantage for all. But if any party should arise and propose to overthrow the State for the benefit of some other dynasty or doctrine, from that moment the liberty of the Press would cease to exist for that party.

Thus when, whether in France or elsewhere, declared enemies of an established Government adduce the example of England to claim the liberty of attacking the polity, by means of the Press, they act under mistaken views. When they utter indignant invectives because they are not allowed to attack the State, if their indignation is sincere, they misunderstand the conditions of liberty possible among men, and at all events they calumniate English liberty.

The truth is that the example of England proves to us, on the contrary, and in the most striking manner, the consolidation of a new State, or new dynasty; that, as long as there are parties hostile to the established order, struggling not like the Tories and Whigs for the Ministry, but as the Jacobites formerly did, to overthrow the throne—that is to say, as long as there are nations within the nation, liberty can be given to the enemies of established order only among degenerate nations, who, like the Greeks of the Lower Empire, prefer the right to quarrel and destroy themselves to the safety of the State.

And now, Monsieur le Prefet, I need scarcely draw up the instructions which I have to give you. If all parties, all writers, really submitting to the constitutive laws of our society, to universal suffrage, which has founded the throne of the NAPOLEONS in order to make it the basis of our institutions; if those parties, those writers, respecting the will of the French people, only desire the liberty of the Press for the maintenance and prosperity of the State, then they have, in fact and in law, the liberty of the Press in England, and the law on warnings becomes a dead letter. That abuses in society or in the Government be exposed—that the acts of the Administration be discussed—that injustice be revealed—that the movement of ideas, of sentiments, of contrary opinions, shall everywhere awaken social, political, commercial and industrial life—who can reasonably complain?

But if there are parties who propose to themselves, not to have their ideas, their doctrines, and their sentiments accepted by the Government of the State, but to overthrow the State itself—to oppose to the Government such another Government—and to the dynasty another dynasty—then, whatever may be the weakness of those parties, respect for national will, public interest, and the law do not permit that passions hostile to established order shall be kept alive; for, without speaking even of any danger, all that retards the fusion of parties in the great family of the State retards, at the same time, the enjoyment of the liberties of our country.

As to the instruments which the law at present existing places in my hands by the system of warnings, I have not time to discuss it. Nevertheless, if I may be allowed to express my opinion candidly and without circumlocution, that system, as an exceptional measure, subordinate to the exigencies imposed by the establishment of a new order of things, is doubtless in principle as dictatorial as that founded by the defenders of the House of Hanover; but in application it is more frank and more sincere than if it were disguised under judicial forms in the manner of the Hanoverians. It is likewise infinitely more in conformity with the manners and situation of our country. It is doubtless a difficult matter, as it has been in England, to define the point which separates useful discussion from that which is injurious to the State. It is an affair of conscience as delicate for a Napoleonian minister as for a Hanoverian judge; but what I can say is, that if I am

London Traffic and the Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

It is a fact perhaps not often considered, that nearly all of the world's capital is being expended in facilitating locomotion. If we think of the immense amounts all the time spent in the improvements of rivers, harbors, canals, docks, shipping, bridges, roads, railways, vehicles and the like, we readily see what at first would not seem true. Nearly *all* the public (and much of the private) money of the world goes in locomotion.

I saw in the TIMES, of Oct. 16, an interesting letter from your correspondent, "Tubal Cain," on the subject of "City and Suburban Traffic in London." One of the railroad companies which he mentioned, the "London, Chatham and Dover," has, after a wonderful struggle of *ten years*, but just obtained from Parliament the necessary permission to complete its road, and erect its city dépôt. As a specimen of how they manage these things in England, perhaps a brief account of this road may not be unacceptable.

The gentleman who has with unweariable energy and great skill conducted this very difficult affair to its success, is Sir CHARLES FOX, the man who was capable of *executing* PAXTON'S happy idea of the Crystal Palace, and the only man who at all fills the void left by the death of STEPHENSON and the other great English engineers. From his own mouth I obtained all my information, therefore it is reliable, unless by some accidental misstatement.

In 1846 the Southeastern Railway was opened for traffic between London and Dover. A direct line a little south of east would be the shortest way to connect these two important points; but the Southeastern Company started in the first place from an inconvenient corner of London, went almost due south (on the Brighton Road) for ten or twelve miles, and then struck east, partially skirting the coast, to Dover. This being the only line, became a huge monopoly, and was highly objectionable in various ways.

First, in a military point of view, (for the English are invasion mad,) it did not touch any of the important military stations; it was twelve or fifteen miles longer than necessary; and more particularly, it was exposed all the way from Folkestone to Dover, to the "crafts and assaults of the devil," (in the shape of Frenchmen,) from which all England daily and devoutly prays to be "delivered." Then, it neglected all the northern portion of the great County of Kent.

Public spirit will do a great deal, but private interest a deal more. So, though the "military view" was a strong point in the case, to put before the Parliament, the good people of County Kent were primarily moved, I doubt not, by a proper sense of the neglect put upon *them*, when they spiritedly endeavored to inaugurate another line. But in this they always failed—being by some mysterious means regularly beaten by the wealthy "Southeasterns" whenever they showed their heads in Parliament. Tired of spending their time (and money?) for nothing, they applied, in 1852, to Sir CHARLES FOX, who saw instantly the strength of their case. Immediately, and with care, he projected another line, more direct, (being through the northern section of the county,) twelve miles shorter, and approaching Dover in a direction nearly perpendicular to the line of the coast—thus being not at all unnecessarily exposed. Besides this, it passed directly through Rochester and the great military station of Canterbury, and by short branches connected London also with the naval stations of Sheerness and Margate.

One would think that such a strong against such a weak case, could easily succeed. But Rome was not built in a day, so, yielding to the universal law, Sir CHARLES petitioned for one little piece of the necessary land, and, after a year's hard work in Parliament, in '53 obtained it. Then, while laying the roadway of this first section, he quietly asked for a little more, and in '55 succeeded in getting that also. Still, again, engineering the road with one hand, and "*lobbying*" with the other, in '57 he added another section, which gave him clean sweep from the coast to Beckenham, within a few miles of London.

Now, he had the main trunk of his road, and the branches already growing out to the sea; but it was not all finished, for contrary to ordinary vegetation the work was to be *completed* instead of *begun* by striking the *root* down deep into the heart of London city! Here was the grand trial—here the tug of war. Here the opposing companies, startled to find the work so nearly done, brought all their power and influence to bear. But, a few days ago Sir CHARLES had the gratification of seeing his bill passed triumphantly.

Not without work has this been accomplished. Surveys, maps of every inch of the questioned ground—knowledge as to every house or shed or fence to be removed—testimony as to the necessity of this or that part of the road—stations here or there—all these things and many others had to be brought *in print* before the Committee of Parliament appointed to examine the claims. And so it happens that the *permission* to build this last section of the road has cost the pretty little sum of $500,000.

The opposition was immense, but only from the Southeastern and the Brighton Railway Companies, who will be deprived of a portion of their traffic. The Kent people and the military authorities were favorable to it, from reasons already stated; and the Londoners also, from what I am going to tell you.

All the great railroads which come from the South, East and West into London, deposit their passengers and freight on the south side of the Thames, near some of the large bridges. The Northern roads deposit theirs on the northern side, also near the large bridges. The natural consequence is, an immense, almost incredible traffic across these bridges, making great difficulty of passage, sometimes "locking" beyond all human patience, hindering business, and, in short, clogging the "wheels of Time"—which every one must see cannot be borne! I will not weary you with statistical details, but this is worth looking at. I take it from a printed Parliament estimate:

"Total number of vehicles of all kinds, per annum, passing over London Bridge, 6,769,251.

Total number of vehicles of all kinds, per annum, passing over Blackfriars Bridge, 2,532,483.

Estimated total foot passengers, per annum, *via* London and Blackfriars Bridges, upon the basis of an increase of 2 for 1 during the months of June, July, August and September, 80,042,026!"

These are only three of a very large number of such statistics which I have before me—but I spare you.

Now what has this to do with the railroad? Simply this. The London, Chatham and Dover line (formerly, in its incomplete state, called the "East Kent,") instead of leaving its cargoes on the southern side of the Thames, is to cross the river on a lofty bridge, and deposit its freight and passengers at an immense station within stone's throw of the Bank, Post-office and St. Paul's—that is to say, in the commercial centre of London. Not only this, but in this dépôt it connects with the Northwestern and the Great Northern Railways, which transport all the traffic of the manufacturing districts, and with the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, running through the northern part of the town, and by this means is also in direct communication and connection with the Great Western Railway, which goes to the great ports on the western coast.

Then, too, by a branch, it crosses the river at another point near Chelsea New-Bridge, and accommodates aristocratic West End, depositing its loads in the great Victoria Station, in St. James' Park, within pistol-shot almost of Buckingham Palace, where her most gracious Majesty resides.

Now, if this project had not been carried through, all the continental traffic would have been permanently carried by the Southeastern Company by a route some twelve miles longer—which, in England is a great deal; the city terminus of the mails would have been at an inconvenient distance from the Post-office; the bridges, which should be free for the passage of the London traffic—at all events immense, but unduly swelled by foreign matter, would have remained clogged; the Northern traffic would have continued separated from its Southern destination by tedious city passage; coal, the most important raw material of England, would still be kept in slow transportation; and the difficulty of remedying these things would be increasing every year, every month, for land is increasing immensely in value, and with great rapidity.

These were the principal ideas which seemed to finally secure the favorable report of the Parliamentary Committee.

It is well once in a while for us in America to get a peep into the internal workings of such affairs as this—surrounded as we are by chicanery, bribery and downright robbery in all things which emanate from Government, or depend upon its approbation.

It seemed a little singular to me that Parliament should have so much to do with the disposition of *London land*; but I afterwards learned what I suppose a great many others are quite as ignorant of—that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London have only to do with the "City" of London proper, that small portion within a radius of a mile or less around St. Paul's, extending only to the river. All the other smaller corporations which have been gradually swallowed by the monster, such as Kensington and Islington, Stockwell and Camberwell, Chelsea and Battersea—all these have disappeared, and London is governed by "Government"—police, fire-police, cabs—all things are regulated by the General Government. Twenty-five years ago a man seized upon a nice little piece of land lying in common, which had belonged to some one of these extinct corporations. He built upon it, and has been taking in ever since a rentage of £10,000 per annum. No one can prevent him, for although it does not belong to *him*, it does not belong to *anyone else*. The original corporation is extinct, the Government has no claim upon it, and individuals of course can do nothing. So that in spite of many efforts to *oust* him, there he is, and in all probability there he *will be*.

IOTA.

SENTIMENT ON SECESSION.

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The following exposition of Senator DOUGLAS' position is given in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, and may be regarded as authoritative:

"In the free interchange of opinions which took place at the meeting of the Senate Committee of Thirteen on Thursday last, it is understood that Senator DOUGLAS expressed the opinion that no adjustment would restore and preserve perpetual peace and harmony on the Slavery question which *did not banish it forever from the halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics*, and prohibit Congress from legislating upon the subject in any case whatever, except to perform the constitutional obligation in respect to fugitive slaves. While he regarded this principle of non-interference by Congress as the essential basis of any adjustment which might be made, there were various means by which the end could be accomplished.

One, and in his opinion the best, *was to leave the people of the organized Territories free to decide the question for themselves*, subject to the limitations of the Constitution, and the courts to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of the territorial laws, without any interference by Congress.

Another was an equitable partition between the two sections of all the territory we now own or may acquire, as was provided in the Missouri Compromise, and now proposed by the Senator from Kentucky.

A third was to provide that the *status* of Slavery and personal freedom, as it existed when the Territory was acquired, should not be changed, either by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, and that the courts should determine all questions involving title to Slave property and personal freedom, as was provided in the Clayton-Compromise bill, and supported by Mr. CALHOUN in 1848.

Perhaps there might be other modes by which the same object could be accomplished. The chief merit of each of these propositions, which Mr. DOUGLAS said he had supported in turn, and abandoned only when it was found impossible to pass it, was to expel the Slavery question and its agitation from the halls of Congress, and place it beyond the reach of Federal legislation. He was ready now to unite in recommending to the people of the several States such amendments to the Constitution as would take the Slavery question out of Congress, and would insure domestic tranquility to the people of all the States, and fulfill every obligation of the Constitution of the United States. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution, and civil war staring us in the face, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy without any regard to previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote upon the subject. He was unwilling to believe that Senators, North or South, were going to sacrifice their country in order to preserve their political consistency, or to maintain a party organization in the different sections of a divided Union. The framers of the Constitution had yielded their favorite theories and convictions on many points, in order to produce harmony, and insure a general concurrence in the adoption of the Constitution. These concessions, in the opinion of wise men, have always been regarded as evidences of their patriotism, and not of weakness. If we can meet the present issues, and perform the duties imposed upon us, in the spirit which animated them, and, indeed, follow their example, we can yet save the Union without war or bloodshed. He did not believe that in the recent elections the people, either of the North or South, had decided irrevocably that they preferred disunion to yielding one iota of the extreme demands in their partisan platforms. On the contrary, he did believe that if two-thirds of each House of Congress would agree upon constitutional amendments in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise, and recommend them to the people of the several States, such amendments would be ratified by three-fourths of the States, in order to take the Slavery question out of Congress, and preserve the Union, and maintain perpetual peace and good-will between all its members. It did not require any State or section to surrender any right which it possessed, nor to assume any obligation which the Constitution does not now impose; but in a spirit of conciliation and fraternity to settle amicably and justly the matters in dispute by an irrevocable constitutional amendment. It was not his purpose, at this time, to commit himself for or against any proposition which had been offered or suggested, but to declare his anxious desire for a fair, just, and amicable adjustment of all the matters in controversy, so as to remove any cause of complaint or irritation.

LETTER FROM HON. R. A. PRYOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

To DR. WM. J. CHEATHAM—*My Dear Sir*: * * * In response to your inquiry touching the state of the Republic, I regret to be compelled to answer that I see no chance of preserving the Union, consistently with the rights of the South. In all probability, South Carolina will to-day adopt an ordinance of secession; and the prevalent impression here is, that the other Gulf States will speedily rally to her support. The Border States will not follow so soon, but events will oblige them to abandon the Union. It is evident that the North will give us no guarantees. They are rather mending their hold; and the Committee of Thirty-three is more likely to report a plan of coercion than a system of pacification. The Black Republicans are beginning to be emboldened by the evidences of submission in certain Southern States. If Virginia and other Border States had promptly backed South Carolina, the South might have extorted her own conditions, and so the Union would have been secure.

As it is, I repeat, nothing can avert the overthrow of the Confederacy. All parties here despair of that achievement, and the efforts of patriots are directed exclusively to the end of rescuing the country from the horrors of civil war. I question if they can succeed in the attempt. *I see among the Black Republicans, and a few persons of other parties, a spirit of sullen resolve to bring the issue to the arbitrament of the sword.* To be prepared for either eventuality, Virginia should at once assume an attitude of armed expectation. For God's sake do not let her lower the Southern flag. Any betrayal of infirm purpose would only precipitate the collision. The only safety of the South is in the union of the slaveholding States. Suppress, if you please, every whisper of resentment and reproach against other Southern States. Declare your rights, and proclaim your purpose to maintain them at every hazard. For myself, I have been silent, so far, that I might impose no impediment to a reconciliation. When the issue is made up, I will speak my mind. Meanwhile, I have an idea of publishing an address to my constituents, stating the posture of affairs. Let me hear from you, and believe me, truly your friend,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

LETTER FROM HON. J. B. HASKIN.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. MORGAN by Hon. J. B. HASKIN:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The Congressional delegation from the State of New-York, with the exception of the members representing the city, met last night, and unanimously adopted the inclosed resolution. I transmit it to you at this critical period in the existence of the Union, with the expression of the earnest hope that you will embody it in your forthcoming annual message. There can no longer be any doubt that the President and a majority of his Cabinet are joint conspirators with disappointed bad men in the South, who favor a Southern Confederacy. He is allowing them to use his Administration in carrying out their treasonable design, and is seized with fear and trembling when called upon by Gens. SCOTT and CASS to take the responsibility and act like a patriot who wishes to preserve his country. In this emergency, in my opinion, it becomes the duty of the Executive of the Empire State of the Union to take high Jacksonian ground in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The Representatives of the State here in the National Legislature—with the exception before alluded to—desire such an expression of the sentiment of our people from you, in order that those who are now engaged in the work of destroying the Federal Government may know that New-York, at least, will never submit to the doctrine of secession, as recently enunciated by Mr. O'CONOR and others. Such a doctrine, acceded to, would inevitably lead to anarchy and civil war. Already madmen in the South are arming, and preparing to resist the Federal authority. In view of this state of affairs, permit me to suggest that the action of the State Legislature should be called by you in your annual message to the formation of volunteer military companies to sustain, if need be, the Union—to protect the Federal property, and aid in enforcing the Federal laws.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. HASKIN,
Secretary New-York Delegation.

The following is the resolution referred to in this letter. It was offered by Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of the Albany District, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this delegation the people of the State of New-York are in favor of protecting the constitutional rights and of enforcing the constitutional obligations of every section of the Union; and believing that the appropriate remedy for every existing grievance may be applied under the present Constitution of the United States, and all just cause of complaint removed by a due observance of the laws of the land, they will insist upon a prompt and energetic enforcement of all the laws of the General Government, as necessary to the safety of the country, in the present crisis, and to the preservation of the Federal Union.

THE POSITION OF CALIFORNIA.

Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT, in the letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, which the telegraph has already noticed, takes issue with Senator LATHAM, who expressed the opinion that in case of disunion the State would go with the North and urges the necessity of her organizing a confederacy on the Pacific Coast. If she goes with the North she will be heavily taxed for the expenses of the Government, but if she takes her stand alone there would be competition between the North and South to secure her trade, and two railroad lines would immediately be built. He would not advise the State to act until it is irrevocably settled that the Union is gone, but then her political sympathies would keep her from linking her destinies into what Mr. SCOTT styles "the rump and remnant of a Union governed by fanatics and traitors." She would never consent, should coercion be attempted, to be taxed to carry on a civil war. He appeals to the Democrats of the State to forget past disagreement, and stand united before the common enemy of their common country. If the State sets up for herself she will form the nucleus of "a grand, glorious, and mighty Republic, founded upon the sad experience of the past, but which will endure until time is no more."

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, in a letter to the Milledgeville *Recorder*, urges the necessity of the election of delegates to the State Convention who shall represent, by association and habit, the actual masses. If the politicians gain control of the Convention, he trusts that they will not arrogate to themselves the power to determine for the people that the State shall secede from the Union, without allowing those whose destiny is involved in the decision to determine by their votes whether they approve the decree. Pledges to this effect, he thinks, should be required of all the candidates in nomination.

On December 17th a meeting was held in Mobile, Ala., to nominate candidates in opposition to those put forward by the immediate secessionists. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the action of the Convention should be submitted to the people for ratification, in case the four coterminous States, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, failed to withdraw from the Union. Mr. R. H. SMITH and Hon. JOHN A. WINSTON, were among the candidates put in nomination. The immediate Secessionists made an unsuccessful attempt to get control of the meeting.

Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, in a letter to Hon. W. B. WOOD, expresses himself as favorable to the most determined resistance; but he sees no reason for undue haste, as he would have the North impressed with the fact that the South is in earnest, and not in a passion. The Convention soon to assemble should adopt resolutions setting forth the grievances of which the State complains, and should endeavor to procure the assent of other States to them, and the Governor should at once convene the Legislature to put the State in a defensive attitude. There is not in the whole valley of the Tennessee arms and ammunition enough to resist the incursion of five hundred marauders, and the State absolutely needs time for preparation if she should go out of the Union. Mr. CLEMENS avows himself a Union man, but favors a final settlement of the vexed question of Slavery.

A conservative feeling is rapidly developing itself in Louisiana. Leading citizens of New-Orleans have been holding meetings to give this sentiment an organized form, by putting in nomination delegates to the approaching State Convention favorable to cooperation. The *Picayune* urges that coöperation is a necessity, "not only as it is the only course just to our sister Slave States, and affording hope of opening any door of safety short of a Southern Confederacy, but it is the only certain means of rendering such a Confederacy possible. It is the only plan which will save Texas to the new Government, if one shall be created. *It alone can prevent the establishment of a new line of sectionalism within the Slave States themselves*, as it is the only course that will arrest the consummation of acts unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile, to the border States."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* discusses the position of Louisiana as controlling the Mississippi River. The North and East it thinks would neither have inclination, or ability, in case of disunion, to compel the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi. On the contrary it would be for the interest of those sections to have this channel of trade obstructed so that they might control the transportation of produce. The Northwestern States might insist on free trade, and the *Picayune* urges them to remember that Louisiana has never done anything which furnishes them with cause for quarrel. Their interests are common.

Under date of Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23, BEN MCCULLOCH, the noted Texas ranger, has written to the Editor of the *State Gazette*, published at Austin, urging the necessity of getting the State in immediate readiness to secede. There is nothing to hope for from the North, in his opinion, and the South has submitted to its insults long enough.

Some trouble seems to be apprehended from the slaves in Texas, who have been widely informed of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. The La Grange *Democrat* says that it has ascertained that the intelligence has been circulated by negroes taking advantage of the darkness to visit neighboring plantations.

A private letter from a lady in San Antonio, says that many of the negroes there have openly talked about their liberty being given them when "Massa LINCOLN" is President; and their insolence has created much apprehension among many families in San Antonio, where females predominate, or the masculine protection is that of a lad or two only.

The telegraph did not tell the whole truth regarding the demonstration at Norfolk, Va., in honor of the secession of South Carolina. The Union men organized a counter-demonstration, and fired minute guns to testify their condemnation of the act. Gen. JOHN TYLER, Jr., son of Ex-President TYLER, touched the match to the first gun discharged by the Secessionists.

The Louisville *Democrat* signalizes the secession of South Carolina by an inverted national standard and mourning rules.

The Charleston *Mercury* announced the passage of the ordinance of secession in a handbill as emphatic as the types could make it. At the foot of the poster were these words in staring letters: "The Union is Dissolved."

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

BEEVES—It will be noticed that the receipts are unusually light and as might be expected, prices have gone up ¼c.@½c., the outside, however, only on premium. It was to be expected that now, when we were in the heighth of the poultry season, drovers would hold back, but not to the extent indicated by the very light supply in the yards to-day, and the higher rates obtainable surprises everybody. The average quality of the cattle is good.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 37c. ℔ 100 lbs.; from Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ℔ 100 lbs.; State cattle from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ℔ car-load; from Albany to Brighton, $25 ℔ car on Western, and $40 ℔ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	1,615	2,482	2,278
Sheep	1,410	680	2,130
Hogs	——	50	140

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	2,542	165,322	132,173
Sheep	4,112	203,904	213,806
Hogs	715	17,124	37,173

PRICES—The sales are rather slow at our quotations, a number of buyers holding back in hopes of being able to force concessions, but the chances are against them this time:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	5¼c.@5½c.	5½c.@ —
Extra	4½c.@5¼c.	4½c.@5c.
First quality	4c. @4½c.	3¾c.@4¼c.
Second quality	3¼c.@3¾c.	3½c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2½c.@3c.	2½c.@2¾c.

SHEEP—Although the receipts are light, there is little or no inquiry for sheep. We have no sales to report, and quote nominally at 3¼c.@4½c. ℔ lb. for fair to good.

HOGS—There are signs of improvement in the Hog trade, most sellers securing a shade better prices. During the week sales about 2,000 head, the market closing at 5⅜c.@5⅝c. ℔ lb. for heavy corn-fed State. One choice lot sold on private terms, supposed to be 5¾c.

REV. MR. PATTERSON AND THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—Rev. Mr. PATTERSON publishes a long letter in the Chicago *Tribune* relative to his connection with the BURCH divorce case. He asserts the following facts:

1. I knew nothing whatever of the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH until after she had made her confessions, and had been gone from the city about four and twenty hours.

2. The letter of Mrs. BURCH was received by me on the 30th of January, twelve days after Mr. BURCH'S complaint was filed, and could not, therefore, have had any place among his reasons for making application for divorce.

3. The letter of Mrs. BURCH, which has been so widely represented as sacredly confidential, was evidently not designed to be confidential at all, so far as Mr. BURCH was concerned, but was intended, at least in part, to bring an influence to bear on his mind in her favor.

4. *Mrs. Burch herself conveyed to Mr. Burch, through another, the first information he received of the fact that she had written to me.*

6. I never showed the letter to Mr. BURCH at all, and never consented to allow his counsel to see it, until I had taken legal advice on the subject, and was fully assured that this was the only course I could pursue with any hope of preventing the use of the letter on the trial. Moreover, the whole moral aspect of the matter had been changed at this time by Mrs. BURCH'S revokement of her former confessions, and of her professions of penitence.

6. It was accidental that the letter passed out of my possession as it did.

7. I used my influence successfully to secure to Mrs. BURCH'S counsel a knowledge of the contents of the letter before the trial.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 5270, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 199., 1586, 331, 738 839, 1890, 1068, 801, 466, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 1992, 1972, 1084, 1725, 1337.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55, 767, 961, 659, 349, 667, 301. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 836, 686, 696, 862, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 4 3, 162, 844, 468, 504, 990, 810, 878, 496, 382, 870, 672, 1 4, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED IN THE SHAY CASE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, Mortimer Shay, indicted for the murder of John Leary, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner was convicted of murder several months ago, and subsequently obtained from the Court of Appeals a new trial, upon the same ground as that on which a like action in the Hartung case was had, which was the retroactive force of the statute of last Winter. The prisoner, on pleading as above, was remanded till Wednesday for sentence.

MASSEY TAKES LEG BAIL.

In the case of James Massey, whose counsel promised last week that he should be present yesterday, judgment was entered up against his bail, on account of his non-appearance.

ANOTHER TICKET-SWINDLER INDICTED.

The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, and were then discharged for the term. None of the bills were of especial public interest, except that of Isaiah Selover, indicted for ticket-swindling. The two most important convictions for this offence, it will be remembered, were had last term in this Court, then held by Judge GOULD.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of passing sentences.

Reference of the Wood Case—The Tribulations of a Newspaper.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Edward H. Maxwell vs. Ben. Wood.—This is the action growing out of the alleged sale of the one-half interest in the *Daily News* of this City to the Hon. Benjamin Wood. The particulars of the action were stated at length in the TIMES of Saturday, at which time it was set down for trial on Monday. Upon calling the case, however, the Court suggested that as its trial involved the adjustment of a long and complicated account, it was a proper case for reference, which was ordered.

Counsel not being able to agree upon a party for referee, the Court appointed Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney, who retires from the bench of the Supreme Court on the 1st of January.

Speculations in Stock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Alex. Mitchell vs. John Mackey, et al.—This action arose out of the purchase by the defendants for one James Mitchell, the assignor of the plaintiff, of 200 shares of the Michigan Southern stock, 400 shares of Milwaukee and Mississippi stock, and 100 shares of the Pioneer Iron Company's stock.

It is charged that the defendants represented themselves as being posted in the Stock market; and that the time in question, July, 1857, was an unusually good time to invest in stocks; that James Mitchell, being so induced by these representations, requested the defendants to make said purchases of stock; that the defendants represented that they had made the purchase of the stock in July, paying for the Michigan Southern Stock 50 cents; for the Milwaukee and Mississippi, 57 cents; and Pioneer Iron Company Stock, par; that said Jas. Mitchell drew drafts on the plaintiff which were duly honored in payment of said stock. The plaintiff now charges that the purchase of stock was not made in July, but was made in September following when stock was much depressed, and this suit is brought to recover the difference.

The defendants deny that they represented the state of the market as alleged in the complaint; and assert that the purchase was faithfully, fairly and honestly made.

The case is still on.

William E. Curtis, and Samuel A. Foot, for plaintiff; W. C. Barret and D. Lord, for defendant.

The Slave-Trade Case of the Erie.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

In the cases of Gordon, Warren and Hall, the master and mates of the slaver *Erie*, a motion was yesterday morning made by Mr. Joachimsen, their counsel, to quash the indictments against them on the following grounds:

That the fourth and fifth counts of the indictment do not allege that the negroes were "forcibly" confined on board the vessel, the words of the indictment being "piratically and feloniously confined."

That all the counts are bad in describing the negroes as "not *having been* held to service or labor under the Constitution or laws of the United States," instead of saying not held to service or labor, &c."

That all the counts are bad in reference to the locality of the crime. They all alleged the place as being "in the River Congo, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, or waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court."

The counsel claimed that the River Congo was not within the jurisdiction of the Court; that the Court can have no jurisdiction extra territorial, and not over the high seas, unless it is expressly conferred by statute, and that this clause of the fifth section of the act of 1820, under which these indictments were found, does not specify any locality at all; and that the River Congo is not within the territory of the United States, or a part of the high seas.

The motions were argued for the United States by Judge Roosevelt.

Case of the Cora—Slaver.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The case of Capt. Latham and others, involved in the slave case of the *Cora*, was called yesterday by U. S. Commissioner MORELL, but owing to the alleged continued illness of Capt. Latham, which prevented his attendance, the case was adjourned. Several of the prisoners of the *Bonita* are said to be ill with African fever, who will be placed in the New-York Hospital.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Sarah A. Martindt and Thomas E. Bishop were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Neither of them contained any devises of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John F. Butterworth, Receiver, &c., of Island City Bank.*—Exceptions to report of Referee overruled and report confirmed.

Geo. Luis vs. Ruen Nelson et al.—Case settled.

Merrill vs. Casey.—See memorandum.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Matter of Edward Geerts.*—Writ of *certiorari* allowed.

Dwight vs. Union Bank of Albany.—Motion for injunction denied.

Hanford et al. vs. Wheelock et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Lund vs. Seaman's Bank of Savings.—Motion to substitute other defendants denied—plaintiff's costs of opposing motion to abide event.

Ross vs. Dinsmore et al.—Motion to set aside amended complaint denied, with $10 costs.

Police Reports.

A DESPICABLE SWINDLE.

Henry Hoyt, an old man, respectable in appearance, was yesterday arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having defrauded Mrs. Emily Wallace, residing at Orange, N. J., to the extent of $200, under the following circumstances: The complainant recently advertised in one of the City papers for a situation as housekeeper, and the accused called upon her, representing that he was a physician living at Richmond, Va., who desired to employ such a person as herself. The interview resulting in her engagement, and the next day she came down from Orange, bringing with her three trunks, containing clothing and other property. At the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Jersey City, the complainant was met by the prisoner who took charge of her trunks and conducted her to the St. Nicholas Hotel. There she remained some time, but her trunks did not follow her, and her employer also gave her the slip. In her trouble she applied to Capt. Helme, of the Eighth Ward Police, who prosecuted a search for the missing trunks, and yesterday found them at Sweeney's Hotel with most of their contents gone. The prisoner was soon afterwards found, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him, pending an examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con	89	175 Pac. M. Stm. Co.	83
5,000 do.	90	100 Hudson Riv. R.	43
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	68⅜	100 do. b30	43⅛
8 000 do.	68	150 Harlem Railroad	14¼
2,000 Hud. Riv. 3d MtBs	83	300 Mich. Cen. R.	49
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G Bs.	15	50 do.	48⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅞	100 do. b30	49⅛
4,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	57	150 do.	48⅞
5,000 Cl. Tol SnkgF Bs	71	60 Gal. & Chic R. opg	63⅞
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	60	150 do. opg	63⅞
10 Merchants' Bank	99½	200 Reading Railroad	35⅞
17 Bank of America	105	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
5 do.	105½	100 M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k	32⅛
10 National Bank	93	50 do. s10	32
10 Am Ex. Bank	92	50 Panama Railroad	117⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	8	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
20 Canton Co.	15	150 do.	65⅛
30 do.	14	100 do.	65¾
750 N. Y. Cen. R.	76½	5 do.	67
250 do.	75	50 do. stwk	65⅛
150 do.	75½	24 do.	66¼
100 do. s5	75⅛	101 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
200 do. s5	75	550 Clev. & Toledo R.	30
100 do. s10	75	600 do.	29¾
250 Erie Railroad	35⅛	100 do. s10	29⅞
100 do. s10	34⅞	200 do. b10	29¾
460 do.	35	160 do. s3	29¾
200 do.	34⅞	10 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	63
50 do. s30	34	100 Del., L. & W. R.	80
100 do.	34⅛	10 New-Jersey R.	124
100 do. s15	33		

SECOND BOARD.

$21,600 U. S. 6s, '67	100	100 N. Y. Central R.	74½
3,000 Missouri St 6s	68	270 do.	74¼
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	78	200 do. s10	74⅛
2,000 Erie R. 1st Mt Bs	109	12 Erie Railroad	35
115 Merchants' Bank	99½	25 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R	63
20 do.	99	50 do.	62¼
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	100 Harlem Railroad	14
110 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	10 Mich. Central R.	48⅛
25 do. b30	82	50 do. s10	48⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b10	65⅛	15 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13⅞
500 Clev. & Tol. R.	29	65 do.	14

MONDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 15:

Increase in Loans	$412 127
Increase in Specie	1,978 572
Decrease in Circulation	391,621
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,662,482

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 24, 1859.	Dec. 22, 1860.	Dec. 15, 1860.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,977,375	132,152,299	131,740,172
Specie	19,645,967	20,326,970	18,348,398
Circulation	8,309,023	8,284,172	8,675,793
Gross Deposits	99,104,820	104,128 509	100,932,066
Exchanged	21,710,088	18,251,633	17,717,672
Undrawn	77,294,732	85,876,876	83 214,394
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6,132,318	2,931,301	2,563,639

The present Bank return results much as was looked for. Less than half the Specie received in British sovereigns and other foreign Coin enters into the averages of the week. The succeeding return will probably be a still higher average. A further moderate addition is made to the Loans and Discounts, and a large increase shown on the Deposit line. The Money Market to-day is without alteration in rates from the close of last week. The classification of paper is unusually strict, but where very choice names are offered, the rates, outside of Bank, range 10@12 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail are easier, the bulk of the sales of Bank and Brokers' bills being at 104@104½ ℔ cent, while some of the standard firms continue to quote 104½@105 ℔ cent. On Paris, f.5.42½@f.5.37½, with a light business.

The robbery of the trust fund of the Indian bureau in the Department of the Interior at Washington creates much sensation in Wall-street, as the Stock Exchange has been used for six months past as the medium of turning into cash the abstracted Bonds belonging to this fund. No New-York broker or banker is in any way implicated as principal, or even agent, (with knowledge,) in the transaction. The dispatches in the morning papers allude to some New-York banker or ex-millionaire as concerned in making a grossly nefarious exchange or loan of these Bonds through BAILEY, the clerk in the Department, but the nearest approach to fact on this point seems to be that a firm of heavy contractors in the West happen to occupy a branch office or desk up town for the convenience of their various negotiations and purchases in this quarter. The sin of the transaction in no sense rests upon the much-abused Street in which the business of the Stock and Merchant Exchange is transacted. The affair is one of Washington origin, and the whole wrong has there been consummated. This Indian trust fund has been hardly dealt by once or twice before. When the State of Missouri was issuing her bonds so freely to railway contractors some years ago, the Executive Officers at Washington in charge of this fund were induced, from partisan, or some equally improper considerations, to sell out certain Stocks of a higher grade in order to reinvest freely in Missouris, all for the good of the poor Indian ostensibly, but really to promote the individual ends of the party interested in finding a convenient resting-place for more of these Bonds, at a round price, than the New-York market would then take. Thus bad began, while worse remained behind, and now we have a second exchange or robbery of this sacred fund, to the amount of $870,000, and the paper of certain Government contractors substituted for part, and nothing at all except verbal individual promises, if so much, for the remainder? The following is the full list of the Bonds which should be held under the key of the Treasury Department, but which are semi-annually transferred for the collection of the interest to the Interior Department:

State.	Per cent.	Am'nt.	State.	Per cent.	Am'nt.
Arkansas	5	$3 000	North Carolina	6	567,000
Florida	7	132,000	Ohio	6	150,000
Georgia	6	3,500	Pennsylvania	5	96,000
Indiana	5	70 000	South Carolina	6	125,000
Kentucky	5	183,000	Tennessee	5	218,000
Louisiana	6	37,000	Tennessee	6	143,000
Maryland	6	131,611	United States	6	251,330
Missouri	5½	63,000	Virginia	6	796 800
Missouri	6	484,000			
Total					$3,449 241

The stolen bonds are said to be of the States of Missouri and North Carolina—the largest amount being Missouris. The probability is that all or nearly all of the 6 ℔ cents. of Missouri, say $484,000, have been abstracted and put in circulation here or at Chicago, and about $250,000, or one-half the total belonging to the Bureau, of North Carolinas. The acceptances of the War Department or of Mr. FLOYD, the Secretary, which are said to have been substituted for some of these Bonds, are no strangers to the New-York market. Some months ago, or perhaps about a year since, they were offered through our bill brokers in large sums, at a time when the Treasury was full, but their irregular and to all appearances unauthorized tenor prevented free negotiations, even at a heavy *shave*, and another market was consequently sought nearer the seat of Government.

We hear this afternoon that one of the heaviest of our Spanish-American houses, in the Cuba trade, was compelled to suspend payments to day, after considerable efforts had been made by their friends to carry them through the crisis. The amount of outstanding liabilities we have not heard. Another firm in the same trade, of less importance, is also reported in difficulty.

The Stock Exchange has manifested unusual dullness through the day, prices generally being lower, but without any marked purpose to sell for cash or to put out contracts ahead. The Washington robbery of the Indian Trust Bureau induced a momentary caution in the bidding for State Securities, as the whole facts were unknown at the early Board, and not fully appreciated at the Second. Some difficulty has already occurred, we believe, in the delivery of Missouri Bonds with the January Coupon missing, which was referred to the Board for settlement after the Christmas holiday. The price of Missouris fell back to 68 ℔ cent. The bids for Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas were also lower by 1@2 ℔ cent. than at the close of last week, but no business done in them. The Railway speculations were about 1@1½ ℔ cent. down, the business manifesting all the dullness which usually attends the eve of a holiday. The Board, of course, adjourned until Wednesday forenoon. On the Street, at 4 o'clock although some exciting dispatches were received from Washington on the robbery and secession questions, the general market left off tame, at about the following figures:

Central	74⅛	Rock Island	50½
Erie	34⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	31¾
Illinois Central	66	Panama	117⅛
Michigan Central	48⅛	Pacific	82
Toledo	28⅞	Missouris	68

The usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. is announced by the Panama Company, payable Jan. 2.

The *Jura*, from Liverpool, Dec. 11, brings London morning papers to the 10th inst. The following are the latest London quotations for American Stocks:

Maryland 5 ℔ cent. red	94 @ 96
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	92½ @ 93½
Virginia State, 6 ℔ cent	78 @ 82
Do. 6 ℔ cent	75 @ 80
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 88
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	27 @ 26 dis,
Do. do. all paid	73 @ 75
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. conv., 1869	89 @ 90
Do. (s'g f'd) 8 ℔ ct. 1st m., 1882	89 @ 91
Do. $100 shares	55 @ 60
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p c. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	86 @ 87
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	91 @ 93 x.c.
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95 @ 97
Do. 7 ℔ c. con. bs. 1876	95 @ 97
Do. $100 shares	79 @ 80
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔ c. '67	91 @ 93
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ c., '83, assent	79 @ 81
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	60 @ 65
Do. shares, assented	36 @ 37
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @ 102
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	99 @ 101
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert	89 @ 91
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster	90 @ 91
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,101,800	$1,098,057	$2,658,385
Previously repor'd	59,557,934	65,677,536	98,297,671
Since Jan. 1	$60,659,734	$66,775,593	$100,956,056

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$79,101
Total Payments	189,899
Total Balance	2,798,503

The receipts include $33,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 22.	Loans. Dec. 15.	Specie. Dec. 22.	Specie. Dec. 15.
Bk. of New-York	4,893,304	4,956 531	549,580	633,252
Manhattan Co.	5,674,277	5,466,059	960,513	831,169
Merchants' Bank	5,489,889	5,634,997	874,298	710,116
Mechanics' Bank	3,917,283	3,919,553	542 087	484,424
Union Bank	3,411,618	3,233,287	617,100	553,968
Bank of America	6,671 156	6,537,080	1 205,570	929 521
Phenix Bank	3,347,378	3,214,750	434 919	370 064
City Bank	2,545,730	2,680 673	493 545	416 004
Tradesmen's Bk	1,302,550	1,368,633	172 843	153,532
Fulton Bank	1,442,542	1,498,811	239,562	228,484
Chemical Bank	1,999,682	2,021,099	1,441,619	1,239,427
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,965,258	2,034,443	209 2,8	219,852
National Bank	2,131,397	2,217,868	217,371	220,772
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,802 342	1,769,515	288 478	267,024
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	862,866	885 558	161.532	162,007
Greenwich Bank	713,327	701,890	83,431	87,094
Leather Man. Bk.	2,077,709	2,073,204	290,688	237 409
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,287,676	1,269,871	149,068	132 699
Bk. St. New-York	4,588,431	4,253,554	698 251	598,952
Am. Exchange Bk	7,696,668	7 894,106	1 087,916	1,088 174
Bk. of Commerce	13,269,139	13 096,219	1,389,301	1,195,140
Broadway Bank	2,684,904	2,668 253	440,878	427,045
Ocean Bank	1,693,232	1,715,780	186,501	169,766
Mercantile Bank	2,389,434	2,353,329	394 685	343,929
Pacific Bank	987,066	1,011 630	170 800	164,846
Bank of Republic	4,072,166	4,000 964	648,181	654,583
Chatham Bank	775,892	776 732	101,342	86,186
People's Bank	669,708	685 653	103 284	97,685
Bank of N. Am.	1,732,436	1,753.264	226,652	204,596
Hanover Bank	1,410,336	1,409,387	148,303	121 240
Irving Bank	805,199	805,251	122,102	108 062
Metropolitan Bk.	7,784,679	7,762,578	904,237	579 161
Citizens' Bank	725,708	747,656	115.332	113,252
Nassau Bank	1,666,713	1,642,585	224,898	185,198
Market Bank	1,514,766	1,546,612	177.215	142 076
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,169,678	1,164 727	161,423	136,733
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,316 313	2,301,950	283,459	258 555
Corn Exch. Bank	1,734,896	1,748,845	189,493	188,676
Continental Bank	3,565 259	3,516,249	428 811	385,047
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,016,129	1,006,118	165,349	133,324
Oriental Bank	522 169	534,268	77,585	71,211
Marine Bank	879,867	906,877	111,921	96,416
Atlantic Bank	526,780	528,043	51,149	49,183
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,347,348	2,370,995	347,013	348,011
Park Bank	7,600,233	7,546 352	1,758,212	1,752,304
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	782,242	749.468	95,332	71,341
Grocers' Bank	507,037	534,088	62,089	56,147
North River Bk.	559,265	534,786	80 694	74,505
East River Bank	307,747	305,131	40 895	38,426
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	809 911	798.654	97,578	86,048
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	378,067	387,356	79,554	79,449
N. Y. Exch. Bank	328,808	327,687	25,889	21,119
Bull's Head Bank	476,254	470,181	60 076	70,001
N. Y. County Bk.	381,865	401,564	61,876	60 706
Total	132,152,299	131,740.172	20,326,970	18,348,398
	Increase......$412,127		Increase......$1,978,572	

BANKS.	Circulation. Dec. 22.	Circulation. Dec. 15.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 22.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 15.
Bk. of New-York	440.027	416,038	2,751,390	2,863,632
Manhattan Co.	279.280	294.913	4,047,794	3,661,285
Merchants' Bank	193,516	203,755	3,655,718	3,454,476
Mechanics' Bank	270,627	289,457	2,388 676	2,329,609
Union Bank	179,764	185 012	2,890,786	2,675,554
Bk. of America	128.865	151,778	5,197,190	4,717,801
Phenix Bank	140,827	140,336	1,931,487	1,736 773
City Bank	......	......	2,038 891	2,040,526
Tradesmen's Bk.	261,216	301,021	749,363	741,869
Fulton Bank	206 143	214,214	1,124,652	1,106,031
Chemical Bank	313,451	338 883	3,067,020	2,887,505
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,994	134 607	957,029	1,026,169
National Bank	152,200	163,670	953,902	1,000,844
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	182.963	177,737	1,310,724	1,249 755
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	151,518	157,879	687 222	691,888
Greenwich Bank	154,719	166,896	441 078	421,514
Leather Man. Bk.	249.973	277,758	1,215,298	1,200,381
Seventh Ward Bk.	211,301	220,499	663,193	618 889
Bk. St. New-York	216,313	235 124	2,972,279	2,552,183
Am. Exchange Bk.	188,476	202,134	4,539,111	4,804,120
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,968 128	5 574,500
Broadway Bank	271,680	277,807	1,982,246	1,990.721
Ocean Bank	119 712	131,920	816,781	824 187
Mercantile Bank	22,962	24,789	1 704,103	1,587,854
Pacific Bank	115,877	120 424	783 902	758 562
Bk. of Republic	187,590	105,856	3 056 643	2,955 783
Chatham Bank	109 080	111 447	480,868	436,840
People's Bank	91,104	98.194	457 082	463,429
Bank of N. Am.	76,404	78,878	979.252	986,104
Hanover Bank	77,596	79,874	613,888	579,782
Irving Bank	119.474	122 300	531,968	507,725
Metropolitan Bk.	196,605	212 298	4.014,875	3.910,356
Citizens' Bank	158,765	171,593	518,475	513,617
Nassau Bank	101,583	100,751	971,176	903.720
Market Bank	208,349	209 582	787.314	778,718
St. Nicholas Bk.	92,873	88 221	732,895	703,102
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	234,017	249,649	1,244 417	1,217,770
Corn Exch. Bank	132 704	135,022	826 729	864,128
Continental Bank	187,285	199 802	1,846,147	1,791,818
Bk. of Commw'lth	223,771	243,115	690,184	634,618
Oriental Bank	100,311	101,891	322,961	337,926
Marine Bank	132,578	138,137	452,929	461,597
Atlantic Bank	88.120	91,147	222 612	214,463
Imp. & Trad's Bk	175 096	175 675	1,367 288	1,681,578
Park Bank	171,940	171,405	8,068,956	7.974 563
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	98 407	105,880	424 613	387,689
Grocers' Bank	50,978	52,396	298.735	312 004
North River Bank	78,065	78,883	361,125	330,533
East River Bank	81,458	82,605	178,043	170,919
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	131,851	135.173	458,643	427,212
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	116.816	132,921	168,606	170,166
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	89.900	93 942	268,003	265,893
Bull's Head Bank	113,294	113,956	415 660	421.373
N. Y. County Bk.	78.618	80 644	288,641	372 407
Total	8 284,172	8,675,793	85,876,876	83,214,394
	Decrease......$391,621		Increase......$2,662,482	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 24 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 22 pkgs. Ashes, 3,380 bbls. Flour, 4,490 bushels Oats, 1,910 pkgs. Provisions, and 265 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate for most grades, including Middling Upland at 11c.; do. Gulfs at 11¼c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request, and 750 bags have been disposed of, since our last, at 10¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less plenty, and held generally at an advance of 10c. ℔ bbl., especially on shipping grades. The demand, however, has been restricted, as buyers have been reluctant to pay higher rates for straight lots than those current on Saturday. Sales have been reported of 11,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 @$5 15; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is steadily improving. The arrivals are quite limited. Sales since our last, of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 ℔ bbl.; sales 435 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active to-day, owing to the light supply of desirable lots immediately available and the advanced claims of holders. We have heard of sales of only 45,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 35; White Western at $1 35@$1 40, Red do., at $1 30@$1 32; Amber and Wisconsin, part at $1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 25, the latter an extreme rate for a choice lot, delivered; and No. 1 Chicago Spring, part at $1 17 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at higher prices: sales 28,000 bushels at 67c.@68c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, and 67c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. At the close, Mixed Western, afloat, held at 70c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in demand including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HOPS—New are quiet, at from 25c.@32c. ℔ lb.

HAY—Sales of 370 bales have been made at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—All kinds have been neglected, to-day. Prices are nominal.

MOLASSES—A fair demand exists for New Orleans at 32c.@36c. ℔ gallon; 280 bbls. were sold, at auction, at 22c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly sought after, including Common at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request at from 33c.@35c. ℔ gallon, chiefly within the range.

OILS—All descriptions are inactive, and prices are unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $15 87½@$16 for New Mess; $15 25@$15 37½ for Old Mess; $11 75 for New Prime; and $10 25 for Old Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in request at uniform rates. Sales, 285 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at old figures. The reported sales do not exceed 100 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 570 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5½c.@5⅞c., with some New-Orleans at 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Noticing the business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "A better demand has prevailed during the past week, both for export and home consumption. The stock has decreased, and the arrivals have been light. To day the market is rather firm, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Grease is nominal."

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at 18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, to-day, though rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ℔ lb; Resin, 3s. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MESSIAH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EUGENIA; OR, THE NEW-FOUND HOME—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—MAZEPPA—MAGIC TRUMPET—ROBERT MACAIRE. Evening—PUTNAM—THE SCHOOLMASTER—NORAH CREINA.

BOWERY THEATRE—Forenoon, Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Performances every hour—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

☞ No Afternoon Editions of the TIMES will be issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The people of Pittsburgh and vicinity were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement yesterday by a revelation of the fact that U. S. Quartermaster TALIAFERO was arranging for the shipment of seventy-eight heavy guns to Newport, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near the Balize, from the Alleghany Arsenal—the apparent object being to place them in a position where they could be seized by the Secessionists. It appears that the forts at the points designated are new, and have never had any guns, and that those in question were originally designed for them. In the present condition of affairs, however, the citizens of Pittsburgh think it better that the guns should remain where they are, and measures are being taken to retain them.

The prevailing excitement in Washington yesterday, overshadowing for the moment even secession, was in reference to the heavy defalcation in the Department of the Interior, the full particulars in reference to which we publish this morning. It seems that the abstraction of the bonds was known as long ago as Thursday last, it having been at that time communicated by BAILEY to Secretary FLOYD, under the impression, as is supposed, that the latter would advise secrecy. Finding, however, that he did not do so, BAILEY confessed the whole matter to Secretary THOMPSON, alleging that he had been led into the commission of the larceny through a desire to save the honor of Mr. FLOYD, whose acceptances to a large amount in possession of Mr. RUSSELL, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAGERS & Co., Government contractors, would otherwise have been dishonored. These "acceptances," it appears, are simply memorandums of the amounts which would be due at certain periods to RUSSELL, provided he executed his contracts with the Government, and invoked no liability whatever—they being given to enable him to obtain credit. The records, it is alleged, prove that the existence of these acceptances was unknown to BAILEY at the period of the first abstraction of bonds, and that his excuse in reference to Mr. FLOYD is merely a subterfuge. Mr. RUSSELL, who appears to be deeply involved in this transaction, was arrested in this City yesterday, and taken back to Washington by a Deputy United States Marshal.

Congress was in session again yesterday, and the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, several propositions bearing upon the present misunderstanding between the two sections of the country were submitted, and referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen—among them several amendments to the Constitution, by Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, by which it is proposed to modify the act of 1820 so as to meet the objections of Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina. Among other provisions, it makes the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy, and changes the penalty from death to imprisonment for life. The special order—the bill for the admission of Kansas—was postponed, in order that the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, might be considered as unfinished business, and Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, proceeded to make an elaborate speech in answer to his colleague and Mr. WADE, of Ohio. He believed the Republicans responsible for all the trouble at present existing in the Union. In the House, a letter signed by the South Carolina members was read, announcing the secession of their State, and their consequent withdrawal from Congress. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the late defalcation in the Interior Department. It was laid over, pending the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and also one from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an investigation, after which it was passed. JOHN COCHRANE offered a preamble and resolution providing, among other things, for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. HASKIN proposed as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the relations existing between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. Mr. COCHRANE finally withdrew his resolution, objection being made to its introduction before the Special Committee had reported. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed without debate, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

The Telegraph seems likely to perfect Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet in a short period. Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, visited him yesterday, and we are straightway informed over the wires that Mr. WILMOT has been offered a place in the Cabinet, and will undoubtedly represent Pennsylvania in some capacity—what, however, is still enveloped in the mysteries of the future.

Very little of interest was done in open session in the South Carolina State Convention yesterday. Judge MAGRATH introduced an ordinance providing that the Judges of Courts take cognizance in cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as under the laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Constitution. The Address to the people of the Southern States was taken up and amended in various particulars, but not finally acted upon. In the evening, the ordinance to provide for a continuance of commercial relations was debated in secret session. It was understood that a conference was held with the Collector of the Port, but what course it was decided to pursue did not transpire.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The news is not so late as we have received, *via* Cape Race, but we find in our London and Liverpool files details of various matters of interest. Among our extracts, those relating to the condition of finances and trade, and explanations of Count PERSIGNY relative to the amnesty to the French Press, will be read with interest.

Our advices from Utah are to Nov. 30. The damage done in the upper part of Great Salt Lake Valley, by the great wind-storm mentioned by our correspondent in a previous letter, appears to have been very considerable. Houses were unroofed and blown down, a great deal of fencing was destroyed, and hay and grain stacks were scattered over the country. Col. DAVIS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had incurred the displeasure of the Mormon newspapers, by making a treaty with the Indian Chief "Little Soldier," by which he is installed as the Great Chief of all the Indians in the vicinity of Great Salt Lake City. They believe that the jealousy of the other chiefs will lead them to commit outrages on the white settlers. The coal-beds on the Weber River were being worked, and coal was worth five dollars per ton at the mines.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the proprietors of the Bull's Head line of stages to terminate their route down town at the lower end of the Park. Mr. VALENTINE was authorized to prepare the usual Manual. The Manhattan Gas Company was directed to lay mains in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The Comptroller was authorized to refund to the Trustees of the First German Baptist Church the sum of $208 01—amount of taxes paid in error. The salaries of the complaint and pay-roll Clerks of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection were raised from $600 to $1,095 per annum. A number of resolutions increasing the salaries of officers and clerks in various departments of the City Government were referred to Committees. The salaries of the Foreman in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and of temporary Clerks in the Bureau of Records were increased. Public urinals were directed to be erected at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues. The Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for building a patent hook-and-ladder fire-escape for Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. Hose Company No. 52 were granted their petition for a steam fire-engine to cost $4,800. A communication was received from Acting Mayor PECK removing City Chamberlain PLATT for cause, and nominating DANIEL DEVLIN as his successor. The removal and nomination were both confirmed without debate. The Japanese bill came up as amended, and after debate, was passed with only three dissenting votes. Alderman FARLEY'S resolution, authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ 1,000 laborers to grade Hamilton Square, in order to give work to the unemployed, was passed. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution, allowing occupants of stalls in the public markets to keep open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, the action against BEN. WOOD, for breach of contract, in regard to the purchase of one half of the *Daily News*, was yesterday referred to Hon. B. W. BONNEY, who retires from the Bench of the Supreme Court January first.

The Stock Market was very dull yesterday on the eve of the Christmas holiday. Exchange on London rather cheaper, 104@104¼ for Bank and Bankers' bills. The Bank return exhibits an increase of about two millions on the Specie Average of the past week.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, which were dearer; as also for Cotton, Rio Coffee, Cuban Sugars, Hay, Whisky, Rice, and Tallow. Pork was depressed and lower. Lard was salable and steady. Beef was quiet. Spirits Turpentine and New-Orleans Molasses were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Astounding Developments of Corruption at Washington.

The discovery of a defalcation, amounting, so far as known, to $870,000 in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, may be taken as the *avant courrier* of a long line of similar revelations which may be expected to follow within the next few weeks or months. The statement implicating Secretary FLOYD, made by the embezzling clerk, and the arrest, as a suspected accomplice, in this City, of a speculator who is known to have had most dangerously intimate relations with the Secretary of War, indicate only too clearly that we may expect some most painful and astounding disclosures should the authorities at Washington fail to have power to arrest the investigation in its very earliest stages. No men of ordinary intelligence, who have watched the official course and known the antecedents of some of the men in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, can ever be persuaded that a mere clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior would have been allowed to plunder in this wholesale fashion, for so long a period, if he and his accomplices outside the official circle had been the only participants in the profits.

Looking back over the whole history of this Administration—the sale of Fort Snelling and the purchase of Willett's Point, the contracts for supplying the Army of Utah, and the infamous developments in regard to Navy-yards, land sales, contracts of every description, and even the legal opinions in reference, to the disputed mining-claims in California—it is not to be doubted but that a majority of the Cabinet both had and have solid and forcible reasons for desiring either the destruction of our National Government or a general conflagration of all the public buildings in Washington, so that no evidences of their guilty complicity in frauds which have cost many millions to the country, might be submitted to the scrutiny of their successors. The time for plain speaking has come, and we do not hesitate to avow our deep-rooted conviction that to corruption in the very highest quarters, much more than to any political causes of difference, may be attributed the present distracted aspect of our national affairs.

That the President in person has taken no share in the gigantic system of bribery and peculation which has existed under his management, we pay the high office which he holds the compliment of doing our utmost to believe. But whoever has read the evidence given before the House Committee, appointed to investigate the agencies through which the Lecompton Bill was carried—the testimony of CORNELIUS WENDELL as to the distribution of the public printing profits, and the shameless prostitution of the Federal patronage to buy votes in support of whatever measure was originated at the White House—whoever, we say, has read even the meagre and reluctant evidence extorted on these points from men who were afraid of criminating themselves, cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that Mr. BUCHANAN was quite willing, at all times, to countenance and even organize the pillage of the National Treasury, in order to carry out successfully whatever political object the South demanded at his hands. We believe, and turning back to the files of this paper we can substantiate, that all the members of the Cabinet, with the exceptions of LEWIS CASS and the present Postmaster-General, have been heretofore detected in operations of a pecuniary nature such as should have caused their instant suspension and impeachment. Turn back to the evidence given by RICHARD SCHELL, as to the "loans" made to Secretary FLOYD about the time of the Willett's Point purchase, and the subsequent mysterious destruction of Mr. SCHELL'S check-book; then see how completely these facts, already in evidence, coincide with the statements of the clerk now about being made the scapegoat in this $870,000 robbery. Turn to the testimony in reference to the live oak, boiler and steam machinery contracts, implicating Secretary TOUCEY; to the monstrous land sales in the West, behind which stood the Secretary of the Interior as chief speculator, through his friends; the public store contract of this City, and all the other equally suspicious transactions in which Secretary COBB has been involved; and finally, let any Californian, acquainted with the facts, be asked to give his opinion as to the cause of the apparent inconsistencies in the opinions of Attorney-General BLACK on the disputed land and mining claims of the modern Eldorado.

It is a fact, painful but not suppressible, that many of these high officers are thoroughly understood to have "next friends," through whose agency all business with the various departments must either be negotiated or fail. There is scarcely a waiter at any Washington hotel, who could not direct a stranger to the third party, who is supposed to "have the confidence" of some head of Department. These are humiliating confessions, but the crisis is so serious that the truth must be told at any cost to individuals. The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate this last defalcation, is a fair, honest and able one, representing all parties and all its members bearing excellent private reputations. Let us hope that they will commence at once and with vigor, allowing no scruples of false delicacy to stand in the way of a thorough and absolute exposure.

Secession is Anarchy.

We are now trying the strength of our Government in its weakest point—the Federal Executive. All the Republics of North and South America, based on the model of our own, have, for want of an efficient central power to command respect and enforce obedience, sunk into anarchy, and become a prey to civil wars with no prospect of termination but the extinction of the race. They commenced their career by the refusal of the States to respect and obey the organic law for the whole country. One step was followed by another till, at last, all ties of social organization has become dissolved. The person is no longer protected. Property is seized with impunity by the strongest. Even those who by lucky accident happen to wield the little central power remaining, and who should vindicate and maintain the laws, subsist upon spoliation and plunder. Neither individuals nor communities can be relied on for the discharge of any duty. The sense of common danger or of present or prospective advantage is no longer a motive to action. In fine, in our sister Republics, society seems to be reduced to its chaotic state, without the power of reconstruction, save under the hand of a skillful and energetic despot, who can make his own will the law and rule for the people.

The United States are apparently entering upon a similar career. A State, upon a mere fiction, or at best upon a divergence in opinion, from the Central Government, has professedly dissolved the ties that bound her to it, and with a levity more excessive than that displayed by the States of Mexico, in their eagerness for change, treats the most solemn legal obligations that can be assumed by a people as matters of the purest indifference. The central power is flouted and contemned. To render the parallel the more perfect, our central Executive looks supinely on, unmoved or incapable; or what seems more probable, is in league with the traitors. A blow is struck at social organization and government, which, unless arrested, will speedily place the United States in the same category with Mexico and Central America. The ties that bind the States together will first be severed, and respect for law and order correspondingly weakened. Obligations to municipal laws will next be repudiated by a refusal on the part of the people to obey them. Next will follow the obligations between individuals, till neither persons nor property are longer respected, and forms of government become a mockery, because they can neither command respect nor enforce obedience.

If there were any sentiment of nationality in the present secession movement there would be some room to hope that this would finally organize an orderly and stable Government. But not a trace of such sentiment is discernible, nor anything that distinguishes the action of South Carolina from the sheerest anarchy, in which self-will and passion are stronger than law. There may be a common hostility in the Southern States towards the North, but this will be no element of union among themselves. In the case of South Carolina, no motive other than that of ungovernable self-will, or immoderate egotism can be detected. To applications for delay, for co-operation, from sister States, she returns nothing but insolent and snappish replies. She is evidently bent upon a piece of gratuitous mischief, and covets the glory of alone applying the torch that is to set the country in flames. Were she impelled by a sense of danger, she would, with her contemptible paucity of numbers, crave cooperation and assistance. Were she inspired by an instinct which is the presage of future greatness, there would then be some logical relations between her ideas and her power. No people that have a great future ever provoke by their vaporing and extravagance, derision and contempt. South Carolina has not displayed a single quality upon which a State or a well-ordered Government can rest. If success is to follow this new movement, then we are under a new dispensation, and the book of experience and history may as well be closed.

The subject which unites the South against the North will be the very one that renders the union among themselves impossible. South Carolina and Virginia have more and sharper points of difference than either of these have with the Free States. There is no rivalry or competition between the latter and the former in respect to their industry or products. But Virginia and South Carolina are the very antipodes on a point which would, in an hour, dissolve any compact entered into between them, no matter how strongly expressed—that of Slavery. The renewal of the Slave-trade lies at the foundation of the secession movement of the former. Virginia can entertain no more slaves. She yearly exports her increase, which is her most valuable product. The number of slaves in that State is about 475,000. The ratio of increase about 33 per cent. The number annually exported, consequently, is about 14,000. At $500 per head, their value exceeds $7,000,000. Open the Slave-trade, and the price of Virginia negroes now selling at $1,000 per head, would be reduced to the cost of the imported article. Virginia would set fire to her Capitol as soon as open this trade. It is against her interest to do so, consequently against her moral sense. North Carolina and Kentucky are in a similar condition, and would act in view of the same motives.

Take South Carolina and Louisiana. There are no two States in the Union so thoroughly isolated from each other, or that have interests so little in common. There is no commerce between the two, and very little personal intercourse. One can hardly imagine a subject on which they would act together outside the opening of the slave-trade. The moment a difference of opinion arose, South Carolina would take her hat and break up, or walk out of, a Southern Confederacy with as little compunction as she broke up the Charleston Convention, and as she is now undertaking to break up the Government of the United States. Hereafter she will acknowledge no obligations that will conflict with her whims or caprice. Her present movement is like the first step in vice—this taken, all others follow in regular gradation, till every moral or legal tie is dissolved—individual selfishness, cruelty and passion reign supreme.

Already is the South tasting the bitter fruits of social and legal disorganization. It is notorious that the secession movement is now controlled by the poor whites, who have nothing to lose, or by mobs of Vigilance Committees, who embrace the worst desperadoes in the community, and who are already like the cow-boys of the Revolution, levying blackmail on all who have anything to be plundered. The planters would gladly stay the tempest, but their power has departed. Between a mob of whites on the one hand and slaves on the other, their position is a most hazardous and dangerous one. They may find out too late that the wrecking of all legal ties may, in the end, be turned to their own destruction.

Such is the goal to which secession leads. It is anarchy, in whatever light viewed. Our only escape and salvation is in the rigid enforcement of the laws. We know that obedience to them has made us, as a nation, what we are. Without such obedience there can be no government, and without government no society, nor wealth, nor progress, but violence, bloodshed, and rapine. A successful example like that proposed by South Carolina might prove infectious, and travel northward as well as southward. We have here among us not a few apologists and advocates of secession. The great question for us to decide is, whether this sentiment shall spread till Mexico is repeated on our own soil; whether law, or the base passions of the human heart, are to be the guide of our conduct. It is one which involves not only our political, but social existence.

If there be grievances, there is a proper tribunal to which to apply for redress. The refusal to appear before it admits that they would be redressed, or that no good cause of complaint exists. Our Government to do justice must execute the laws. By refusing to do so it commits the gravest of crimes, because it brings into peril the lives and property of each individual. Our only safety is here. The true way to deal with an obnoxious law is to enforce it. But, while on the statute book, it must be the rule of conduct for States as well as individuals.

Southern Free Trade.

One of the glories which the Southern Confederacy pictures to itself is the millenium of *free trade*. Its ideas upon this subject were first developed by Mr. MCDUFFIE in his famous "forty bale" theory. They took fast hold of South Carolina, and constitute one of the leading motives to secession, under which the State is to reach the very acme of wealth and power.

One would suppose that South Carolina enjoyed considerable freedom of trade already. All the markets of the world are open to her. She purchases only a very small amount of duty-paying goods in any quarter, for the reason that there is no consumption for them among the great mass of her population; the whole amount directly imported into the State from foreign countries averaging only from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. A considerable portion of her imports are either on the free list or go beyond her own limits. It is not probable that the value of foreign merchandise received by her through other ports exceeds that directly imported. The negro, who composes over four-sevenths of her population, consumes only American made goods. The same may be said of over two-sevenths of the white population—the poor whites. Six-sevenths of her population, consequently, consume no foreign merchandise worth speaking of. The greater portion of what the rich consume also comes from the North, reducing the amount of foreign, or duty-paying merchandise, to a very small fraction of the total consumption.

For at least nine-tenths of all she imports, South Carolina enjoys the most perfect freedom of trade in the cheapest and best market for herself in the world—the Northern States. For provisions, clothing, farming utensils, furniture, boots, shoes and hats, machinery, carriages, manufactures of wood and iron, glass, nails, etc., etc., making up the greater portion of what she consumes, she can go nowhere else, unless she chooses to pay double price for very inferior articles. In all these she fully admits the superiority of Northern manufactures over all the world. South Carolina consequently has, unconsciously to herself, to be sure, been enjoying the blessings of almost perfect freedom of trade since the formation of the Federal Government, and under the most favorable circumstances possible.

The only drawback to this freedom of trade in her natural and best markets has been the slight duties paid on foreign merchandise—say upon one-tenth of what she imports. But, by way of off-set to these duties, she has protection, a postal service, Federal Courts and officials, the cost of maintaining all which considerably exceeds the whole revenue derived from the State to the General Government, from all sources. In her new relations she does not propose to dispense with a single one of these expenses. On the contrary, she manifests a commendable anxiety to have them all continued and maintained. In other words, South Carolina actually enjoys almost perfect freedom of trade, and all the advantages the Government can confer, without paying to it in return so large a sum as is expended in her own territories for services indispensable to her.

Now, in her *National* capacity, South Carolina will have to pay what the machinery of Government *costs*. Instead of three or four hundred thousand dollars, as at present, we must estimate her expenses as a nation, or as a member of a Southern Confederacy at five times these sums. If she is to cut a figure at all in proportion to her swelling port, she will soon see the need of ten or fifteen millions annually. How is such a vast sum to be raised? By *import duty*? By no means. To avoid these, slight as they now are, she is rushing out of the General Government. Export duties are not to be thought of, as the consequences would be equally unpleasant. An excise would not do. It would instantly provoke domestic rebellion. It don't go down in this country to pay a shilling for the privilege of wetting one's whistle. Direct taxation would hardly be more palatable. We see no way in which revenues can be raised. Perhaps it is not intended to raise any. Why is it not as sensible to have freedom from taxation, as freedom of trade? The former proposition is no more absurd than many now enjoying the serious attention of the Convention. From reading these debates one gets the impression that everything that South Carolina wants is to be *improvised* at will. Some lucky morning, a hundred sail-of-the-line, mounted with 10,000 guns, will be seen riding proudly in the harbor of Charleston, flaunting the Palmetto flag, and bidding defiance to the world, while on land, a well appointed army will strike terror into the hearts of the perfidious North!

All these things are necessary to the dignity and greatness in store for this State, but how they are to come in the old fashioned way, transcends our comprehension. When an army and navy do come in this manner, then we shall see realized the great Southern Confederacy, and not till then. At present the South is without a sailor or a ship, or without the means of making either—without a foundry or a powder mill, or the means of clothing and feeding a regiment. Perhaps she has the lamp of Aladdin. If not, the more quietly she jogs along in her old paths the better for her reputation and comfort. She has now free-trade *without* taxation. But not content with present advantages, she proposes to ruin herself by seeking, in another form, what from time immemorial she has enjoyed.

Merry Yule.

The eighteen hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Birth of Christ! Yet, like Christianity itself, of whose vitality it partakes, Christmas never grows old. Who looks upon it as antiquated or worn out? It lives with a stronger pulse in the world's heart to-day than any other historic epoch; and, after sixty generations, we still read afresh its poetic story as it echoes along the centuries and spreads ever wider over the globe. The vision of its coming was revealed to the first man, and its commemoration will last out the world. It signalizes the event that lies at the foundation of our modern life, and is the vital spring of our social and political existence. It is the high festival of universal Christendom. The bells of St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Sophia, as well as of old Trinity, ring in the morning of the nativity of the Divine Child, and the incense of general joy ascends to Heaven from the uttermost corners of the world. Innocent frolic and universal fraternity—the smiling face and the generous hand—children dancing with glee, and patriarchs renewing again the days of their youth—yule logs and Christmas candles—carols—churches decorated with evergreens—merry chimes, music, processions and banners—lords of unreason, chaplets of mistletoe, and kisses under the rose—feasting among the poor and freedom even to the slave—these are among the clustering *souvenirs* of Christmas.

The most illustrious fact in the history of man is the advent of the Divine Man. With that epoch begins the true existence of the race. It is the Genesis of the re-creation of the world. For who can read the simple narrative in which the Evangelist records the great event, (and let everyone read it anew to-day,) and then consider the hideous condition of the whole world at that time, and glance over the renovated Christian world as it is now, and not be convinced that the celestial *Gloria in Excelsis* which ushered in the first Christmas has had a grand response from humanity? On the Volga, the Tiber, the Danube and the Thames, by the then undiscovered Amazon, Mississippi and St. Lawrence, "One Jesus" is now worshipped everywhere as Very God, and his Divine Ideas are inter-penetrating more and more the framework of the world. Vast spaces, however, yet remain to be conquered. The swarthy hundreds of millions of the Indies, of Africa and of China have yet to learn of the birth of the Divine Child, to accept his doctrines, and to celebrate their first Christmas. But the forces of nature are not more irresistible in their advance than is the spread of the Kingdom of the Christ to universal dominion.

As yet, but in far perspective, appears the millennial Christmas-day, though every year brings it nearer to us and carries us forward toward it. Not till the sublime sentiment of the first Christmas song is inwrought with the practical life of the whole race—not till peace and love spread their diffusive beneficence over every tribe and individual, will the angelic prophecy attain its consummation. National prejudices must be swallowed up in universal fraternity—personal selfishness overshadowed by general charity—the Church return again to the days of its first love—and life in all its relations be brought into harmony with the heavenly key-note. Then, too, the fine Mosaic of Christian sects and parties will be seen to be the necessary and beneficent result of free thought, and essential to the highest unity of effort and spirit. "Happy days roll onward, leading up the golden year!"

An Aldermanic Coup d'Etat.

His Honor the Mayor will be disagreeably surprised this morning, to hear that the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, removed Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT from the office of Chamberlain, appointing Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN in his place. The reasons assigned by Acting-Mayor PECK, for the removal, appear cogent and satisfactory, Mr. PLATT having in the first place deposited the City Funds in an unsafe Bank; secondly, having denied the authority of the Board of Aldermen to inquire as to the amount, condition and safe-keeping of the public money under his charge; and finally, having refused to give the bonds demanded of him by the Board of Supervisors, for the security of the vast amounts lodged in his hands as County Treasurer. Behind these official reasons, however, rumor has for some time asserted that Mr. PLATT, under the advice of his physicians, intended to resign early next January, so that the Mayor might then have the nomination of his successor. This was not a pleasant prospect to the Aldermanic mind, and hence the Acting Mayor seized the golden opportunity of Mr. WOOD'S absence from the City, to place the office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer beyond the further reach of our Municipal Chief Magistrate during the balance of his term.

As to the new appointee, Mr. DEVLIN, he is a gentleman of Democratic principles, who has amassed a large fortune in the clothing trade, and who is now connected with the Broadway Bank as one of its Directors. This is the first public office he has ever held, and we doubt not that he will make a respectable officer, though without that experience in City affairs which Mr. A. V. STOUT would have brought to the duties, had the Board of Aldermen seen fit to reverse the injustice of his removal. Mr. DEVLIN is of Irish birth, but has resided nearly twenty-five years in this City, where he has been remarkably successful, accumulating a fortune of many hundred thousand dollars, on which he recently retired from the clothing business—his name, however, being still kept up in the new firm to introduce his successors to the public. He is a man of about forty-two or three years of age, and was first heard of, politically, in the late Dry-Goods Fusion Committee, of which JOSHUA J. HENRY was Chairman.

We make no doubt the action of the Board of Aldermen last evening will be received with general favor. Whether Mr. DEVLIN will find the place any more a bed of roses than did Mr. PLATT, remains yet to be seen. Certain it is, however, that the Broadway Bank is a much more satisfactory institution than was its ill-starred predecessor.

The Court-Room Question.

We regret to announce that the Supreme Court has determined to inflict the penalty of death upon the Judges of the Superior Court. Hopes of some mitigation of this dreadful sentence have been entertained. Application was made, a fortnight since, to the Common Council, that it should interpose to save these innocent gentlemen, and it is due to the Corporation to say that it made some, though no very strenuous effort, to defeat the design of the sanguinary tribunal. But the sanguinary tribunal defied the Common Council, and shut a metaphorical door of escape in the very faces of its victims, and there now seems to be no outlet for the unhappy condemned. They are to perish by suffocation and poison.

It was some time before Judge PIERREPONT submitted his resignation of a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court, that the complaints of the Bench, the Bar, the Jury and the suitors, called public attention to the unwholesome accommodations provided for that body. Sanitary authorities were abundant to prove that the confined, damp and unventilated apartments where the sittings were held were wholly unfitted for human occupancy; and that constant attendance there must inevitably beget disease and presently ensure death. The frequent illness of the Justices was generally referred to the fatal atmosphere of their Court-room. Chief Justice BOSWORTH was so prostrated in health and strength, as to yield to the necessity of recruiting through a long and irregular vacation, and a distant tour. At this moment he is lying seriously ill, and unquestionably from the same fearful cause. The other Judges and officers, sensible of the deleterious agencies to which they were exposed, submitted the subject to the Common Council, as the proper authority to furnish judicial accommodations. The two Boards promptly passed a resolution assigning to the General Term of the Superior Court one of the large rooms occupied by the Supreme Court in the building known as the New Court-House, and the resolution was approved by the Mayor. Authorized by this legislation, the Superior Court obtained possession of the keys of the room so granted; directed its officers to prepare the place for use at once, and adjourned thither its General Term. When, however, at the hour of opening Court, the presiding Justice presented himself at the door, he was met with the announcement that the Supreme Court had resumed possession of the rooms, and that a trial was actually proceeding. The Justice—it was Judge MONCRIEF—eager to avoid any scene or indecorum, at once withdrew; and contented himself with transmitting to the usurping judge of the rival court a verified copy of the resolution, and requesting compliance. The demand encountered a refusal; and not choosing to enter into any contest, which might bring contempt and disrepute upon the administration of justice, Judge MONCRIEF simply laid the facts of the case before his Court, transmitted a statement of them to the Common Council, and has since adjourned the Court from time to time in the expectation of some action on the part of the municipal authorities relieving his tribunal from a position of so much difficulty and vexation.

Had we the ear of the august Municipal Senate, upon whose decrees the Judiciary of the State hang in awe and suspense, we should submit to it the propriety of at once removing the scandal caused by these wrongs and the wrongful attempts to right them. If the Common Council has the power to dispose of the public buildings, let them enforce their concession of rooms to the Superior Court, if necessary, by enlisting the aid of a police force. If it lack such power, let it at once obtain proper apartments; and so save what dignity the Bench still retains, and the lives of several of its most creditable occupants from the fatal and malevolent intentions of a rival tribunal. It is a question not merely of personal, but of important public concern.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.—It is admitted by the advocates of Secession that the General Government may suppress rebellion in a State; or, in other words, coerce the individual rebels, however numerous, provided the State in its corporate capacity refrains from indorsing the resistance of the people. But, according to the theory of the Secessionists, the State may at any time, and for any cause declare itself out of the Union, and thus paralyze the arm of United States authority.

But just at this point the second clause or paragraph of the sixth article of the Constitution comes into play, with the declaration that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding*.

It would be impossible for language to be plainer than this, or more effectually to exclude the constructive right of secession. It will be seen, also, that this clause binds the State Judges by their solemn oaths, to make the United States laws and Constitution paramount to State laws and Constitutions. Now, whatever exception may be made as to the supremacy of United States laws, none whatever can be taken as to the Constitution, and to legal and Constitutional elections held under it. South Carolina has not pretended, and cannot, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was in any respect unconstitutional. He was born a free white citizen of the United States; he is of lawful age, and his election depends upon the vote of no State in which there is a doubt that the majority was in his favor. For any State to resist his inauguration, therefore, or to attempt a secession from the Union on account of his election, is a simple nullity, and must be so treated by the Judges of all the States, including South Carolina. To do otherwise is to act in flagrant disregard of their official oaths.

The next or last clause of the sixth article of the Constitution is equally binding upon all officers, State and general. It declares that,

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of

the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution."

The inference is irresistible from this clause that no man who holds any office under the General or State Governments can give aid or encouragement to secession from the Union, without committing an act of perjury. The right of secession is therefore merely a revolutionary right, and every official Secessionist who would maintain his honor must begin by resigning his office, whether it be conferred by the General or State Government.

It is equally clear that all officers of the General Government are bound to aid in enforcing the laws, no matter who makes resistance; and that the President and Cabinet, members of Congress and the Judiciary are especially bound to do all that men can do to maintain the supremacy of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

The Italian Crisis.

It is evident, from the present state of Italy, that to realize profitable results from a victory indicates more ability than to gain it. It is a fine thing to become "master of the situation," but a much finer to turn it to account. And it is precisely in the delicate turn of application—in the transition from the dramatic to the profitable—that the entire strength of a reform or of a character, of a State or of an individual, is most clearly shown. The Union Party in Italy has passed through the first struggle triumphantly. It is decidedly master of the situation. It has now well-nigh again realized its own proverb of classic times, "one ruler, one tongue, one nation;" it will, probably, ere long, accomplish its prophecy of the Middle Ages expressed by MACHIAVELLI, and "hunt out the last barbarian."

But it is already showing the difficulty of spinning out the old threads and spinning in the new without entanglement. The ministers of the New Order are studying, as their ancestors of the ancient one did before them, "to harmonize into a working whole the fragments of so many different States hitherto governed by different laws." And it is precisely at this point that, to the eye of the diplomatist and prophet of history, the real fighting of the great revolutionary campaign begins. **As the interest of the world dies out, his lives. After the war of battle is over, he hears from afar mysterious whispers, low murmurs, which are a thousand times more terrible than the trumpet sounding a charge. The system of government, in every detail, which emanates from the Ministry of VICTOR EMANUEL, must of necessity be more or less inspired with that progressive spirit, that civilization which will meet with the approbation of the world of the present day.** It will be criticised by them,—those who prepare it are of them. But let the reader reflect on the true social condition of half Italy, on the extremely heterogeneous nature of its elements, and he will see that the failure of FARINI, late Minister of the Interior, in his project to bring the whole kingdom into harmony, was nothing remarkable. Nor is the disapproval by the Council of State of the later scheme of his successor, MINGHETTI, to be wondered at. So completely secluded are many Italian provinces that, perhaps, no man living is perfectly acquainted with them all. Not far from Rome there are large, fertile and wealthy districts, containing towns of thousands of inhabitants, in whose whole circle there is not a single steam engine—we might almost say no modern invention whatever. In some, as in Valletri, murder and *vendetta*, or the right of vengeance, are almost a privilege, and remove more inhabitants annually than any other one cause of death. In Bologna and the Romagna a certain wild incapacity to be reconciled to law and order seems to rage at times epidemically. It requires but little research to see in it the result of centuries of misgovernment—of badly-administered law, alternated with enormous severity and the most inconsistent indulgence. To establish any central system which can harmonize such dangerous lieges with the orderly and temperate population of the North is difficult indeed. To perfect it will be the task, not of a man, but of a multitude. It is essentially the same problem which now occupies the entire political thoughts of our own country, and its solution will depend on essentially the same conditions. A clear comprehension of mutual interests, and unflinching determination in their execution, are evidently the ingredients required for the Italian complaint as for the American.

It should be anticipated that in such times the failure of many men who have worked well enough in the old order of things, to solve new difficulties, is no sign that anarchy is at hand. A great movement makes great men. If a Farini or Minghetti are ignorant of the true condition of Southern Italy, others will promptly master the requisite knowledge and utilize it. But while the Central Executive maintains its dignity and power, no reactionary movements led by provincial demagogues can exert any permanent evil influence.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY CAUTION FOR MR. LATHERS.—Mr. RICHARD LATHERS is a South Carolinian resident in New York. He believes in secession and regards South Carolina as having become, by her act of Thursday last, a foreign and independent state. If she persists in holding that position she must also be held to be an *enemy* of the United States,—for she disputes their sovereignty and aims to destroy it so far as the limits of her territory are concerned.

We wish to remind Mr. LATHERS that there is such an offence as treason to the United States, and that it is defined to consist in "levying war against them or in *adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*" It may be well for Mr. LATHERS, to bear this in mind during his further efforts on behalf of secession. So long as South Carolina remained in the Union, these matters were merely political and partisan movements. But now that she is a foreign nation, they assume a different aspect. Perhaps before he pushes his "aid and comfort" much further Mr. LATHERS would do well to consult Mr. O'CONOR,—possibly to send him a retainer.

☞ We shall publish Mr. RAYMOND's fourth letter to Hon. W. L. YANCEY in the TIMES of to-morrow morning.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this periodical maintains its excellent character. The leading article on Washoe—second of the series—is by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, and describes life in California and Oregon. The illustrations are lively and characteristic and display decided force and talent, as do also those in the article on Jamaica. This number of *Harper* is prolific in good pictures, for there is an average of a wood-cut to each of its first forty pages. In the way of travels we have, besides the paper on Washoe, a fresh article on Jamaica, and Mr. MEAGHER's "New Route through Chiriqui"—a subject of much interest at the present time. Poesy is fairly represented, particularly in the "Battle of the Cowpens," and there are the usual number of readable stories and condensations of new books. The last is an important feature in *Harper*. There are many books that contain considerable information, but are too prolix for popular reading. The condenser performs the arduous duty of transforming an unreadable volume into an inviting article, and the manufacturing process is very successfully performed for the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. The regular departments of the *Magazine*—the "Monthly Record," the "Editor's Table," the "Editor's Easy Chair," "Our Foreign Bureau," and "the Drawer"—are conducted with judgment and ability, and aid in making this periodical most popular among the masses of the American people of all sections of the country.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new version of the immortal "Rip Van Winkle" was produced here last evening, and introduced Mr. JEFFERSON in the questionable character of "a star." It seems but the other day that we gave welcome to this gentleman as a desirable addition to Miss LAURA KEENE's Theatre, and now we find him alone and cold, and overwrought, going through the egotisms of a star engagement. He who was the spice of an evening's entertainment, has thus become the solid meat thereof, and is, we are bound to add, a little tough. Comedians seldom succeed as stars, and the reason is found not in the want of appreciation of fun on the part of the audience, but in the fact that the situations which cause that fun cannot be piled on one man's shoulders. A moment's reflection will convince us that in his new character Mr. JEFFERSON is incapable of reviving any pleasant souvenirs of his former triumphs; hence the necessity for a piece like "Rip Van Winkle," which is in a way new, and demands but a single actor and a variety of supernumeraries. Of its kind it is good enough, but we object to its kind, and regret the occasion which has brought Mr. JEFFERSON from the enviable position of the first stock actor of the Metropolis to the "lower range of feeling" of a mere comic star. His performance last evening was as good as any man could make it, but the applause was hollow, and will not, we fear, contribute to the fortunes of the engagement. The piece is well put on the stage, and whatever the result, no one can question Mr. JACKSON's judgment in giving us a short holiday taste of merriment after so long a supper of tragic horrors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*Mr. Punch*—whose weekly appearance on the stage of literature is regularly hailed with delight—accompanied by *Madame Judy* and the dog *Toby*, are about to make their *débuts* before the footlights. The occasion is, of course, a benevolent one—the Charitable Festival in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, (Niblo's Garden, on Thursday)—and the services of other celebrities have been secured, such, for instance, as the renowned Santa Claus, and a distinguished foreigner of the name of "Aunt Sally." The play of "Punch and Judy" is too well known to need comment; the powers and virtues of Santa Claus are patent to the communities, and every one will admit that he is always on hand when a good thing is to be done to the children. The distinguished foreigner needs only be introduced. "Aunt Sally," then, is the effigy of an old woman, set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of shying a given number of wooden billets at her pipe. For every hit they are rewarded with a little wooden doll or toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.

The managers of the Nursery have made great efforts to produce novelties to amuse those who would give of their abundance to the sick and destitute little children under their charge. They have therefore caused all these amusements to be prepared in the best style, and when we add that Mr. PIKE has offered the use of his most beautiful Dissolving Views, we are convinced it will be the most attractive festival ever given in this City. There is no charity more in need, or where a trifle will go further, than this. Don't forget the Festival.

"Let those now laugh that never laughed before,
And those who often laugh, now laugh the more."

READINGS.—Mr. TACISTRO will fulfill on Saturday evening next the appointment which he was suddenly prevented from fulfilling on Wednesday evening last by sickness. This will be the last of a series which has given pleasure to all who have heard it, and the price has been reduced for this occasion.

The second Philharmonic Concert of the present season took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, and was, as usual, brilliantly attended. BEETHOVEN's Pastoral Symphony—the first piece in the programme—was excellently performed, the second movement being rendered with especial clearness and effect. After this standard work came SCHUMANN's concerto in A minor for piano, played now, as last season, by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Clearness of musical perception, great endurance, and mechanical ability of the first class, are the characteristics required by this vague but vigorous production. All of these and more Mr. MILLS possesses, and his performance—which it will be remembered we dwelt on last year—was thoroughly delightful. Of the two *morceaux* subsequently played by Mr. MILLS, we prefer the Welsh melody to the very commonplace transcription from "Rigoletto" by LISZT: in the first there is rare beauty of melodic form and delicacy of treatment; in the latter an excess of vulgar and impotent effort. LISZT is undoubtedly a great man, but when he approaches an Italian he is to be dreaded. Melody with a German is a flavor like garlic, or Worcestershire sauce, or red pepper, or any other condiment, and is used for bolting the fourteen chords; with an Italian it is an essence which things beautiful in themselves yield spontaneously. LISZT is such an eminent musical swell, and has dined off the reputation of so many first-rate composers, that it can never be pleasant to see him gobble up a mere naturalist like VERDI. This particular quartette has always been considered good, and we see no reason why it should be brought into disrepute by the oppressive patronage of a magnate who never yet touched a simple melody without strangling it. Mr. MILLS, we may add, gave the piece what little interest it possessed.

M. F. BERGNER, the violoncellist, played an agreeable set of variations on the Russian National Hymn. In all that constitutes a finished and elegant player, M. BERGNER is by far the best in this City. He is absolutely free from vulgar clap-trap and the cheap contrivances by which inferior artists gain applause.

The novelty of the concert was a *Poeme Symphonique*, by LISZT, called the "Festklaenge"—a very vigorous orchestral production, in which all the acknowledged vices of harmony and harmonic progression are paraded as special boldnesses and eccentric originalities on the part of the composer. ROSSINI made fifths respectable; LISZT makes them intolerable. Beyond the affectation which one looks for naturally in everything from the great pianist's pen, there is real merit in this production; a peculiar and trenchant merit which will not bear analysis. The combinations are extremely varied; the transitions in *motos* bold and happily effected; the various scraps of melody nicely introduced. In short, it is a work which proves that M. LISZT is as familiar with the gamut of a grand orchestra as he is with the key-board of a piano.

The concert concluded with WEBER's "Jubilee" overture, Mr. BERGMANN conducted, and left absolutely nothing to be desired.

English opera seems to be in a flourishing condition on "the other side." In London, three of the largest establishments are devoted to its interests, and they all seem to be prosperous. Italian opera, on the other hand, fails to attract remunerative audiences. This is notably the case at Her Majesty's Theatre, where TITIENS, GIUGLINI, and other prominent artists of the day, sing in Italian three times a week to empty benches, whilst MACFARREN's new opera of "Robin Hood," performed on the remaining nights draws overflowing houses. The prices of admission are the same, and although it may be urged that the regular Italian season does not commence until long after New Year's, and that consequently its best supporters are now out of town, it must be conceded that the masses have given a very distinct preference to the vernacular muse. A patronage so generous and wide-spreading must bring forth good results, and we hear with no surprise that British composers are busy with their pens. At Covent Garden Theatre, where Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON are the joint managers, a new opera by Mr. M. W. BALFE, has been produced with great success. It is called "Bianca, the Bravo's Bride," and is said to be a more ambitious work than any of Mr. BALFE's later productions. We have not yet seen any criticism on the musical specialities of the score, but it is described generally as very full, and demanding a large company for its just interpretation. There are, for instance, parts for six basses and baritones, an important second tenor (comic) *role*, &c. The work was produced on the 7th of the present month; the composer was called out four times, and much enthusiasm seems to have been manifested. The plot is taken from the well-known romance of *Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice*, and the play and situations are said to be worthy of Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON's reputation as a skillful and brilliant dramatist.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, the opera of "Robin Hood" is still enjoying "a run." Mr. SIMS REEVES, the tenor, seems to have withdrawn from the company. His *role* is now sustained by Mr. SWIFT, a gentleman who possesses a superb voice, but is yet inexperienced on the stage. Mr. SANTLEY, the baritone here, has probably the finest voice that can now be heard on any operatic stage. Early in the new year, Mr. WALLACE's opera of "the "Amber Witch," which the composer is now completing, will be brought out. Mr. WALLACE is wintering at Wiesbaden, and is said to be in the enjoyment of good health.

The precincts of Covent Garden and Haymarket are the time hallowed abodes of the lyric muse, but in a widely different neighborhood there is yet another resort for that oft times ill-used lady. In the part of London called Whitechapel, and famed for many generations as the paradise of dog-fanciers and professors of sports of a questionable character, they have a very large theatre called, in ordinary times, the "Pavilion" or "Standard," (we forget which,) but now rechristened with the high sounding title of the Eastern Opera House. At this establishment the public is regaled with English versions of Italian, French and German operas—Mr. A. BRAHAM and Mmme. LANCIA being the leading spirits in the impersonations. The undertaking has proved so successful that the managers have extended the field of their operations to original works, and we see by our last files that a new Work by a new composer has been brought out with entire success. It is called the "Young Recruit," and is in two acts. The composer, for a wonder, did not wish his name to be known, but since the verdict of the public has been pronounced, he has emerged from the modest obscurity of the anonymous, and announces his patronymic as FELGRES, which sounds Teutonic at this distance. At any rate it seems pretty certain that at both ends of the English Metropolis, English Opera has been successfully submitted to the people and approved by them. It is a pity that the experiment cannot be made in New-York. We are deficient neither in male or female voices, and in a week could muster a force sufficient for a modest trial. We are persuaded it would show a better result than any campaign ever undertaken at the Academy of Music. It is a comfort to know that it could not show a worse.

A private letter to a gentleman in this City, received by the last steamer from Havana, states that several persons well known in New-York have fallen victims to yellow fever or small-pox there within two weeks, among them members of the theatrical profession and of the equestrian troop, viz.: BENJ. YATES, dancing-master; DON GIBBONTINE, a posturer connected with CHIRINI's circus; CHARLES GAUL, a musician; Mr. COLLINS, vocalist, and also a groom of JAMES MELVILLE, the Australian rider.

THE DIES IRAE.—We have accidentally neglected to notice among the elegant minor gift-books of the season, the fine edition of that famous and magnificent canticle of the Middle Ages, the *Dies Irae*, edited by ABRAHAM COLES, and published by the APPLETONS. With a history of the hymn and also of its various translations, are given *seven* of the finest English versions in connection with the *original*. The style of the volume is very neat, and the book forms a most appropriate Christmas gift.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY,
A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA,
Appears in the current issue of this paper
The Capital Story of
THE SILVER CORD,
By SHIRLEY BROOKS, also proceeds with unflagging interest.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES contains, in addition, its usual ample variety of Literary Matter; its contributions to Artistic and Scientific information; its hints to the Agriculturalist and Housekeeper.

Its digest of Political and General News is comprehensive and accurate; embracing all details of importance to the moment of publication. The Progress of

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT, and the interesting particulars of

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT THE CAPITAL, will be found at length in this issue, with Editorial Comments upon passing events; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; the Proceedings of Congress; Reports of the Money and Stock Market.

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Fire in Frankfort Street.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22d 1860.
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Permit me to inform you that at the fire which occurred in the seven story building, Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street on the 18th inst., one of your Alarm Patent Safes was severely exposed to the heat, for many hours. On opening it at your manufactory, which had to be done by drilling &c., I was exceedingly gratified to find my books and papers in a state of preservation. I am fully convinced that the Alarm Patent Safe is all that you claim it to be, viz: a sure protector and fire defying repository for books and papers.
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any stock heretofore offered by the firm.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

The Superintendent of the Sabbath-School connected with the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S,) returns his grateful acknowledgements to his fellow-laborers, the Teachers, for their beautiful and costly "TOKEN OF ESTEEM," presented to him at the residence of EVANDER BERRY, Esq., on Christmas Eve, 1860.
Dec. 24, 1860. JOHN A. GRAY.

MARRIED.

ABRAMSON—BOGERT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. ABRAMSON, of Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., to Miss EUPHEMIA, daughter of the late James S. Bogert, of this City.

VAN TINE—POLLARD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at Dr. Van Nest's Church, 21st-st., by Rev. F. G. Clark, THEODORE VAN TINE to Miss MAGGIE B., daughter of Otis Pollard, all of this City.

STILLMAN—KASMIRE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, EDWARD W. STILLMAN, of Morrisania, to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late George Kasmire, of this City.

WILLIAMS—FITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. W. Diller, A. DENISON WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to LIZABETH C. FITCH, youngest daughter of the late Lodowick C. Fitch, of West Bloomfield, N. Y.

DIED.

COOKE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of his brother, No. 29 West 26th-st., of typhoid fever, Dr. PURCELL COOKE, of Brooklyn.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M., from Dr. Cutler's Church, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOWLAND.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, at No. 323 5th-av., JOSEPHINE, wife of Cook Howland, aged 22 years, 2 months and 13 days.
Her remains were taken from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.
☞ Monmouth (N. J.) *Enquirer* please copy.

LAUBACK.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of Isaac S. Lauback, and daughter of John and Christiana Turner, in the 21st year of her age.
The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst, at 12 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.
☞ Paterson papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, JAMES MARTIN, aged 50 years.
His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 154 2d-av.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, FRANK, infant son of James and Maria L. Rockwell, aged 13 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 573 2d-av.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at her late residence, No. 79 Charlton-st., suddenly, MARTHA, wife of William T. Day.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANNA KING, wife of Howard C. Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, JULIA A., wife of T. Albert Cushman, and daughter of Thos. W. Lennie.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 East Broadway.

BEACH.—On Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CLARA J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a few hours' illness, of diphtheria, JANE, infant daughter of Thos. B. and Annie Robertson, aged 13 months and 5 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, LOISA PARKER, wife of Jeffrey L. Parker, aged 44 years.
Funeral services at No. 248 Fulton-av., at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday.) The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Troy papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, MARION, infant daughter of P. Rosman and Mary Hoffman.
☞ Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS P. GUSTIN, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 97 Clermont-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, ALMIRA C., relict of the late David P. King, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAIL.—At Rahway, N. J., on the 23d inst., SARAH S. VAIL, in the 77th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Third Day, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

SWAIN.—In Sing Sing, on Sunday, Dec. 23, of paralysis, Mrs. JEMIMA EVANS SWAIN, in the 67th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, James B. Swain, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOVETT.—At Castle Hill, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 23, JOHN LOVETT, aged 71 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Ferry in Hoboken, at 11 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 611, Dec. 24, 1860.
48, 21, 53, 26, 44, 10, 40, 22, 72, 5, 49, 1, 11, 30, 12.
Class No. 612, Dec. 24, 1860.
28, 71, 57, 9, 35, 36, 14, 48, 66, 59, 67, 15.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
BISHOP & REIN,
IMPORTERS, Fifth-av. Hotel.,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, 25 MAIDEN-LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, FROM $1,000 TO $5,000
PARISIAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, CORAL JEWELRY.
All our goods are offered at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth av. Hotel.
House in Paris, No. 68 Rue de la Verrerie.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS,
SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
and PARIS FANCY GOODS.
We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, and are determined not to carry them over to our next season, consequently we shall offer them during the present Holiday season AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
In consequence of the revulsion in business the subscriber is selling his stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.,
at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
FOR $25, WARRANTED,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ADVICE TO OUR PATRONS.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read the article by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., headed "Compare the Figures."

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
P. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

VANITY FAIR: VANITY FAIR:
ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY NUMBER.
The publisher of the only successful, high-toned ILLUSTRATED SATIRICAL JOURNAL as yet established in America, begs to announce the unusual attractions which are contained in the New Year's number, issued for sale everywhere, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.
OUR NEW YEAR'S BALLAD:
"PETER STUYVESANT'S NEW-YEAR'S CALL,"
Jan. 1., A. D. 1661,
BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN,
Illustrated by Mullen.
The conclusion of
"JOHN HARDY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,"
the exquisitely written story
BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.
The New-York *World* says:
"Mr. Stoddard's Christmas story is written with feeling and fine artistic excellence."
A SPLENDID CARTON PICTURE.
NUMEROUS SMALLER ILLUSTRATIONS,
By STEPHENS, GOATER and MULLEN.
SATIRE, FUN, WIT AND HUMOR.
Our circulation is increasing weekly, despite the troubles of the times. The third volume of VANITY FAIR commences with the ensuing number. Subscriptions $3 per annum.
LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7.20 A. M., 10.25 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
UP TOWN READER!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
If you would get the rarest and choicest little gems
FOR PRESENTS
Not to be found elsewhere, fail not to call at the magnificent store of
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Broadway and 24th-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in this City, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. [illegible], and a collection taken in aid of the Institution. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The report will be read and the annual election of Trustees and Managers will take place.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AND FAIR OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM will be held at Niblo's in the large room under the saloon, on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, FRIDAY, Dec. 28. The children will be present and sing. Distribution of gifts from the Christmas trees at 4 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 10 o'clock A. M. Admission, 10 cents.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row,
will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
Alteratives,	Cordials,	Purifiers,
Bitters,	Extracts,	Panaceas,
Balsams,	Hair Dyes,	Pills,
Confections,	Invigorators,	Salves,
Catholicons,	Liniments,	Sarsaparillas,
Cod Liver Oils,	Magnesias,	Trusses,
Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

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SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 53 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE.
No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
Manifest proofs, if necessary, could be produced, showing that Messrs. E. Chamberlain & Co.'s (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the most cleanly preparation to mix with flour in the making of bread, pies, cakes, rolls and pastry. We have tried it, and it pleases us. It makes superior bread, &c.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
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GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 201 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE REGENT'S SON:
A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.
By MARION M. PULLAN.
The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

TO DRUGGISTS.—NEW EDITION OF FULL PRICE LIST now ready. Free to any druggist upon receipt of business card. F. D. ORVIS,
Wholesale Cash Drug House,
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DIAMOND RINGS,
AT BARGAINS,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.
Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then go to their store, No. 631 Broadway, and buy all the China you will want for a twelve month at about half price.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
THE CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE!
SMITH'S NEW SKATE, (measures having been taken to secure LETTERS PATENT.)
It is the Skate that will suit everybody: it is light, beautiful in appearance, and not likely to get out of repair.
It is the only Skate adapted for the LEARNER or FANCY SKATER. For LADIES, it is invaluable.
These Skates were manufactured the past Summer by MOULSON BROTHERS, of Sheffield, England, expressly for my sales, and are made of the best quality of Norway iron and cast steel, and properly tempered.
Also, all the latest styles of English and American Skates, some of which have never been offered in this market before.
BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS fitted up complete, from $1 50 to $75. For sale by
PHINEAS SMITH,
No. 414 BROADWAY,
Between Walker and Canal sts., New-York.
In ordering Skates, send number or size of shoe.

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Corner Broadway and 24th-st.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
This newly-fitted and splendid saloon will present to the New-York public, THIS EVENING, (being its second night,) an entertainment unrivaled by the best talent in the country,—
Combining sentimental, comic songs and glees, interspersed with elegant dancing and Ethiopian minstrelsy.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
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THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.
Just received from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. E. SMITH, No. 59 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

THE VERDICT OF THE SICK.—LETTERS from Dyspeptics, in every State, are continually received by the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, expressing in the most enthusiastic terms their confidence in that celebrated restorative. The writers differ in their modes of expression, but they breathe but one sentiment. That immeasurable benefit has been derived by thousands from the agreeable and potent stimulant is a fact established by clouds of witnesses. Dyspepsia and the countless diseases of the stomach and bowels to which it gives rise, literally vanish before the searching, bracing and purifying influence of this great renovator of the physical system, which operates simultaneously on all the internal organs requiring regulation and invigoration.

LADIES, YOU LIKE TO KEEP YOUR hands soft in Winter. Use TADMAN'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine, and you can do so with certainty. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, No. 81 Bleecker-st. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by druggists in Boston.

Secession not to be Confounded with Dissolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When this Union was established, and the States were but thirteen, the *Union* was as perfect as it has been at any subsequent period. The acquisition of territory, and the admission of new States, extended the domain and increased the nation; but the *Union* in its own nature and self, remained simply the same thing as before. If then, the addition of twenty States did nothing to constitute the Union complete, that being complete at its very origin, how can it be maintained or imagined that the secession of a single State, or of a dozen States, would necessarily dissolve the Union. *Secession* and *Disunion* are radically distinct; and the former by no means implies the latter. Yet how commonly are the two used synonymously, even by professed statesmen. To read the speeches and writings of this day, one might suppose that the Constitution and the Federal Government are a *hanging tower*, of which South Carolina and the other Cotton States form the cement and mortar that keep them from tumbling into a shapeless ruin. But nothing need be more evident than that secession, even if completed to the issue of a final separation, is not only powerless of itself to dissolve the Union, but may be powerless even to shake or disturb it. Sustained by the vigor of States whose interests and sympathies are united, the Constitution would still stand immovable as the Alleghanies. The same Federal Government would hold its rank and its power among the nations. The same national flag would be borne everywhere undimmed in might and glory, though with fewer stars; and the same national marine would swarm in every sea.

This view may be carried yet further. For, indeed, it is very supposable that secession, instead of subverting this Union, might even consolidate its strength and prosperity. It is supposable that the assemblage of more populous and productive States might find their public burdens lightened by the withdrawal of weaker States whose revenues do not equal the annual cost of their fortifications, mails, Custom houses and harbor improvements; that the Free State manufactures, arts and internal commerce might become invigorated by a stable and fostering legislation, now made impossible by the contentions of a jealous and clashing interest; that public credit might be brighter abroad, and domestic trade more safe at home, if the hazards of repudiation and bankruptcy were so largely diminished, that the world-wide reproach of these United States might be lifted from its name; when foreign nations, all the earth over, could no longer be blind to the redeeming truth that the "*chattel*" of local Slave law is by national law, and always, properly, has been in all places and regions where the Federal flag floats alone and supreme, the "*person*" of our Federal Constitution; that the relations of the North with the seceding States themselves might become more pacific when the Republic should spread its protection over citizens who now, in those States, are murdered or robbed, or imprisoned, or beaten beneath and in defiance of the very shield of their constitutional rights, and with an impunity and daring which arise solely out of our political recognition of the murderers and robbers as fellow-citizens; and, finally, that those vices which the unscrupulous *plantation* management has contributed to insinuate into public offices, governmental contracts and national finance,—extending also from Federal into State affairs, and even to railroad boards and moneyed corporations—might be sloughed off in time on the removal of so very appreciable a promoting influence and cause.

Mr. Editor, I am not advocating the affirmative of the preceding propositions, nor offering myself as the mouth-piece of the tens, or perhaps fifties, of thousands who, in full persuasion of their verity, are seriously hoping that the *threat* of secession by the Cotton States will issue in the *reality* of their separation; but I am simply evincing how diverse, if not how opposite, are the two topics of Secession and Disunion, and how crude, undiscriminating and unstatesmanlike it must be and is to confound the one with the other. LOOK YOU.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 409 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. CHAS. BUSHFORTH, of Barnslay, Yorkshire, England. Was last heard from about five years since, at Elkridge Landing, Maryland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing Box No. 1,529 Post-office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE
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(Established 1854,)

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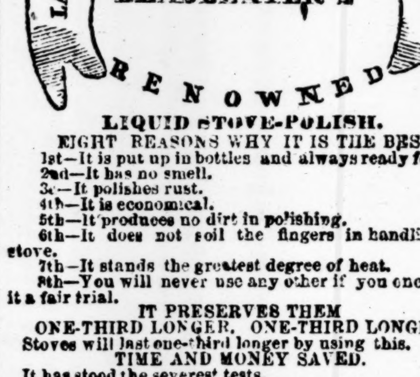

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Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
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ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
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A gentleman now and for the last twenty years in this business, having part of his time at liberty, desires to increase his business.
He is every way qualified both in experience and integrity, and refers to Mr. John R. Murray, No. 80 Nassau-st., and Mr. James Barrow, No. 219 5th-av.
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A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND secular music will be given by the Sunday-school of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) assisted by Little MARTHA DAVIS, and several other celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, on Christmas EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860. Doors open at 6. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given by the Choir of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., assisted by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, for the benefit of its Sabbath School. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock; tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. Sunday School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Adults' tickets 25 cents. Children's tickets, 15 cents. To be had at the door.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn. The Church will be decorated for the occasion.

THERE WILL BE INTERESTING CHRISTmas exercises in the German Methodist Church, Wyckoff-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, (in the English language) on Christmas evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admittance free.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE East River Industrial School, in 40th-st., near 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the school are invited to be present.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—SERVICES WILL BE held in the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Dr. OSGOOD.

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LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 23D INST., BETWEEN Union-square, Irving-place and East 15th-st., a mourning BREAST-PIN, containing the hair of a deceased friend, with an inscription on the back, valuable to no one but the owner. A suitable reward will be given to the finder, if returned to No. 38 Union-square.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin list cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.
Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.
Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

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Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUBLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

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E. MENDES, No. 645 BROADWAY.
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
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RUSTIC BOXES, BOXES, SUPERFINE
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E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees. CHOCOLATE BONBON.

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MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tuerens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
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A PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Both Useful and Ornamental.
A rich, beautiful and varied assortment,
Comprising over Two Hundred Different Patterns,
Suitable for Holiday Gifts,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.
At the Depôt of CARBON OIL COMPANY,
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Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

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HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

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Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

STRONG'S DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS AND GAMES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Call and get one.
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No. 98 Nassau st.

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A COOK.—WANTED, A STEADY, NEAT, HONEST and obliging woman to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a family of four persons, seven miles from the City. Also a young girl to take care of the children—both must have good recommendations. To two such persons a good home is offered, wages, $7 to $8. No engagement will be made for one week. Address applications, stating residence, to A. B., New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as cook in town and country; understands English, French and German cookery; also, a woman as good plain cook; has excellent reference in regard to capability, honesty, good temper and temperance. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an English widow lady, 30 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman from the north of Ireland, a member of the Episcopal Church, desires a situation as plain seamstress and to mind children, or do up-stairs work. Apply at, or address F. W., No. 305 West 17th-st.

A WIDOW, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LOSSES, is desirous to obtain embroidery on muslin or linen. All orders promptly attended to. The best of City references. Address ANNA R., for one month, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. It is more blessed to give than receive.

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AS BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation in some wholesale or office business by a young man, who would loan his employer $1,000, on good security; is now a salesman in a wholesale house and would refer to his present employer; understands book-keeping, and has some trade. Address E. LATHROP, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at the store of his last employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's, saddler, No. 932 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, of first-class standing in his profession, in all the departments, in particular the grape cultivation; has filled some of the most respectable situations in the Union; has left one of the largest, to whom he refers. Apply till engaged at BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 376 Broadway, for G. C.

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A TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL, WHO can come well recommended, to do light work and sew, at No. 40 Grove-st.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 5th-av., and at the Institute.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL, NOS. 115 AND 117 West 23d-st., directed by Capt. RALSTON, (late of British Army,) with efficient assistants. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, and horses for School or Central Park riding. Circulars can be obtained or forwarded from the office on application.

STAMMERING CURED IN A FEW LESSONS. —Apply to G. VALE, teacher of Navigation, Surveying, Draughting perspective, Book-keeping, &c., and publisher of Scientific and Liberal Works, as "Volney's Ruins," &c. No. 361 Pearl, corner of Frankfort-st., (entrance in Frankfort,) N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER of Mathematics, in one of the first institutions of learning in this City, can devote an hour and a half each day to the instruction of one or two pupils in this or other branches of study. Address N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER TO TAKE charge of a Public School at Greenville, Bergen Township, N. J. three miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen Point Plank-road. Apply to MICHEL D. M. VREELAND, Trustee, at Armstrong-place. None but those who are competent need apply.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM New-England wishes a place in a private family, as governess; she is competent to teach the English branches, education, and to give elementary instruction in French and music; she refers to Mrs Robert Sedgwick, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT French lady for a seminary in Canada West. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No 170 Broadway.
Room No. 25, up stairs.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and old gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
AND
WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied stock of
CLOAKS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

(And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window.
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth	$1 75
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth	1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES. 351
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS.......... 95, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS.......... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. 351

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
LADIES, WE HAVE NO OLD STYLES TO SELL AT $2 and $3.
Not one in our house.
But we will sell you
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $5.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $6.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH SACQUES, at $7.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH BASQUES, at $7, and upward,
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, at $7 50, and upwards.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, WITH CAPE, at $9, and upwards.
As we are now purchasing at a great sacrifice from what we did earlier in the season, we are, therefore, enabled to make a reduction equal to 25 per cent. from our former low prices.
Ladies, don't fail to examine our garments before selecting elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th av.,
near 11th st.
FANCY GOODS CLEARING OUT
BELOW COST! BELOW COST,
SETS AND COLLARS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES.
HOSIERY UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
10,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain,
BELOW COST!
Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
by
MILLER AND GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
of their entire Stock.
Cambric Sets, $1, worth $2 25.
Cambric Sets, $1 25, worth $2 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs $1 50, worth $2 50.
Insertion Handkerchiefs $4, worth $6 50.
Point Lace Collars $5, worth $8.
Point Lace Sets all trimmed, or $14.
Also, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Shawls, Flounces, and a great variety of articles suitable for Holiday Presents, which must be sold to prepare for a change in their business in the Spring.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMBROIDERED
EMBOSSED,
PRINTED AND
GALLOON BORDERED
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
Of every size, color, and grade of prices.
The largest retail stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
We shall exhibit the ensuing week a large stock of very beautiful
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
AND
TOWELINGS.
All sizes, just in.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. —Holiday comfort, holiday appearance, and a holiday present, all combined in the receipt of a good Steel Skirt. Mme DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS, greatly improved, furnish a very appropriate holiday present for a lady or a Miss. Beautiful shapes, finest quality of steel, improved in every particular and cheaper than the cheapest. No 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th av., No. 241 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.
Children's and Dolls' Skirts in great variety.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY. —Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND HOLIDAY requisites, elegant designs for dresses, and elegant Dresses accurately fitted, including Cloaks, Sleeves, Waists, Basques and Children's Patterns in great variety, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin Des Modes, No. 473 Broadway, 320 Canal-st., 134 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS

THE LAST CHANCE.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are determined to convert them INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in EARNEST
After perusing the following list of prices. Until the 1st of January we will continue to offer the following unequaled bargains.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
COMPARE THE FIGURES.

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	59 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles each	9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES.
BRONZE VASES.
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS.
STREET BASQUES.
SPANISH WRAPPERS.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
ALL GOING AT PANIC
PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

KNIT ZEPHYR HOODS REDUCED.— Zephyr Worsted, best quality 12½c. Sontags, Coats, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Leggins, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons.
French and Wool Wadding, Sons 1 Wares, Toilet and Fancy articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts. SHEPHERD'S.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
SPLENDID SETS OF MINK,
STONE and FITCH MARTEN.
Also, CHILDREN'S FURS in great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

FURS!
FURS! FURS!!
MINK MUFFS at $10, worth $14.
MINK VICTORINES at $4, worth $18.
A choice assortment of Misses' and Childrens'
FURS—Cheap to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 224 VARICK-STREET.
To let, rooms with or without board, at moderate prices.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 98 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. —A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND two bedrooms to let with board, together or separate, in a pleasant location five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suites for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 and $10 per week according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

2 WEST TWENTYFIFTH-STREET.—A FINE Suite of Rooms to let on the First and Third floors, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

A LARGE DOUBLE AND TWO SINGLE rooms with sumptuous table, can now be had in the spacious houses Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and 4th-av., and in a pleasant, desirable neighborhood. Dinner from 6 to 7. References required.

TO LET

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, suitable for a club room or any light mechanical business; also, other rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A LARGE CONCERT ROOM, WITH ALL fixtures complete, on Broadway; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug—which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS.
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH—A first-class dwelling, of extra size; also one of 25 feet front and two of about 20 feet each: the latter should be adjoining or near each other. Parties having such and willing to sell at greatly reduced prices for cash to two weeks, or as soon as title can be examined may find a purchaser by applying to FIELD & M'LEAN, 9 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, CONsisting of a gentleman, his wife and one child, a second or third floor in a private house; below 20th-st. preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., J., Box No. 1,933 General Post-office.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st.
C. COLLINS.

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock precisely. Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owner, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS, Containing magnificent full suites of Parlor furniture in brocatel and velvet, marble top, centre sofa and pier tables. Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire, mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique, lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., of every description. Dining-room furniture, rich silver ware, servers, forks spoons, dining and tea service casters, silver goblets rich urns, napkin rings, French and Bohemian China, ruby and crystal cut glass of every description, forming a rich and valuable collection of household furniture and unique and recherché works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 10½ o clock, precisely, rain or shine.

By JOSEPH SABIN, Auctioneer of Literary Property, Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock, By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late A. VAN. BEEST, comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.

Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late

WM. E. BURTON.

On view daily until 10 P. M FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29. SPECIAL SALE OF VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.

Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, FOR CASH. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

J. SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c. To be sold at auction without reserve, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28

The sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.

Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White. Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Innes, Doughty, F. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Oertel, Dix, Coleman, Sontag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Ronner, &c., &c.

There is included in this sale a superb Statue, entitled "CUPID."

BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.

This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.

The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, French bowls, cups, China vases, boxes, &c. Also, an invoice of Canton China ware of various descriptions, tea-poys, &c., &c.

Also, a large invoice of French clocks, bronzes, China vases, ormolu, Parian and Parisian fancy articles, French China dinner, tea and dessert sets, China clocks, fans, and other costly goods.

Also, an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landed from the ship Helvetia from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers and other ware, and beautiful goods.

Also, a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger-bowls and other goods.

Also, an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful, under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26,

At 12 o'clock, two very beautiful real Hudson Bay sable cloaks, very superior and costly, made to order, to be sold without reserve.

Also, the balance of the jewelry remaining uncalled for from the sale of Dec. 20 and 21 which was sold by order of the Receiver, the same remaining uncalled for; will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st. The blooded mare young Ostrich, dark brown, 15½ hands high out of old Ostrich, by imported Longford. Young Ostrich is with foal by a Messenger and Malbrine stallion, and will be sold without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depot. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depot; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depot. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depot.; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depot. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold, between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return, from Dec. 21 to Dec. 27 inclusive; and also to and from places on the line of the road as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth 50c.; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millston $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The business meetings will be held at the hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 554 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ P. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Literary exercises at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 249 F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order. ELIJAH C. KING, Secretary. GEO. YOUNG, W. M.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississipi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President, P. W. ENGS, Vice-President, CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $588,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

DEC. 12, 1860. SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK. Dec. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.

By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, A WIDOWER, WITHout encumbrance, possessing $6,000 in property, wishes to form an acquaintance with a respectable widow or maiden lady, between 25 and 35 years of age, with a view to matrimony. The lady must have some property, be good-looking and of an affectionate disposition. A corresponding acquaintance desired before an interview. Any lady answering this in sincerity can obtain satisfactory reference. Address W. C. R., Station D, 8th-st., Post-office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 488 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., (west side Broadway,) N. Y. Treatment scientific and relief guaranteed. Female Panacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for constitutional derangement and periodic irregularities. Price $5, a safe and certain medicinal. Monthly restorative $1, sent per mail. Ladies' private circulars containing particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to women; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 488 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 133 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1860.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d25-law6wTu* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 88 5th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

je26-law6mTu* ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME RAY, NO. 260 7TH-AV., NEAR 27th-st., surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies 25 cents, gents 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860,

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M, once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cort'andt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7 The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, John A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 286 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY .... Dec. 11
TUESDAY .... Jan. 8
TUESDAY .... Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau $45
To Havana $60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DEC 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.

The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations for the production of Handel's great Oratorio of THE MESSIAH

Are now fully completed, and the patrons of Sacred Music of the loftiest style may rest assured that no efforts have been spared to make the time-honored performance of this great work of the most perfect kind.

It will be given without any abridgment.

THE SOLOS, DUETS AND CONCERTED PIECES Will be given by MME. H ECKHORDT, MME. STOEPEL. GEORGEO STIGELLI and CARL FORMES, Who, on this occasion, will make their only appearance in GRAND ORATORIO.

The Orchestra will be both numerous and perfect.

The Chorusses will be sung by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The whole under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW and CARL FORMES. The grand Pedal Organ used on this occasion was built expressly for Oratorio performances by Messrs. Jardine & Sons Organist, C. W. BEAMES.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson's, Secretary of the New-York Harmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon .... Sole Manager and Lessee.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1860.

First night of the new sensation Drama of powerful interest, entitled

EUGENIA; OR THE NEW FOUND HOME.

Together with the favorite and popular Drama called the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

The above pieces will be sustained by the following popular artists: Mr. F. B. Conway, Mr. Chas Fisher, M. A. W. Fenno, Mr. Hawkins, Mr F. G. Morris, Mr. Martin, Mr. John Chester, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Canoll, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Kate Fisher, New Scenery, New Appointments, &c., &c., &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING, (Wednesday,) MR. EDWIN FORREST Will appear in his universally-popular character of SPARTACUS, In Dr. Bird's celebrated Tragedy of the GLADIATOR. With New Scenery, appointments, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL In behalf of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, WILL TAKE PLACE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, from 12 M. and continue during the evening.

SANTA CLAUS will present a gift to each child.

There will be exhibited a splendid series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, generously loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Pike & Sons.

Also the tragical comedy, and comical tragedy of PUNCH AND JUDY, will be performed for the first time in New-York, with new and costly apparatus, made expressly for this entertainment. This is the most laughable performance ever presented in this City.

CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.

MISTER PUNCH,	MISTRESS PUNCH,
SCARAMOUCH,	PRETTY POLLY,
DOCTOR QUACK,	MASTER PUNCH,
A COURTIER,	TOBY, (Scaramouch's Dog,)
BLACK SERVANT,	HECTOR, (Punch's Horse,)
CONSTABLE,	JACK KETCH,

OLD SCRATCH

There will be three performances of this Serious Comedy during the day and evening.

A novel Amusement called AUNT SALLY, will be introduced, for the first time in America, which will afford a rich and laughable entertainment to the young folks.

"AUNT SALLY" is the effigy of an Old Woman set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of shying a given number of Wooden Billets at this pipe; for every hit they are awarded with a little Wooden Doll or Toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.

CHRISTMAS TREES, richly laden with Gifts for Children, including Birds and Flowers.

The LADY MANAGERS of the Nursery have prepared the above entertainment at great expense, and they believe it will surpass in novel attractions anything of the kind ever offered in New-York. It is believed that the noble charity for which this Festival is offered, will meet a hearty response from the public, and that the empty treasury will be replenished.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He repay him again."

DISSOLVING VIEWS will commence at 12½ o'clock. PUNCH AND JUDY at 1½ o'clock. AUNT SALLY will receive from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments at all hours. In the Saloon, SANTA CLAUS will present his Gifts to the Children. At 4 o'clock PUNCH AND JUDY will again delight the audience. At 5 o'clock, DISSOLVING VIEWS. The house will be closed from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. At 7, DISSOLVING VIEWS. At 9 o'clock, (by special request,) PUNCH AND JUDY again, instead of music.

Tickets for adults, admitting to all the novel and amusing performances connected with the Festival, $1. Children 25 cents. Each child will reserve half the entrance ticket to present to Santa Claus for a present.

For sale at the principal book and music stores, hotels, and at Niblo's.

The ladies have great pleasure in announcing that HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS have in the most generous manner, volunteered TWO of their unique and elegant ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS, for the Benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to be given on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of the above day, (27th December,) at NIBLO'S SALOON. Tickets for these EXTRA performances, 25 cents. Entrance from Broadway or Hall leading to Niblo's Garden. To commence at 3 and 7½ o'clock. For price of Festival, Punch and Judy, &c., see above.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) Also, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) GRAND REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR, The great Drama of FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

New Scenery, beautiful Costumes, original Music, Songs and Dances.

AN UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.

CHARLES II., KING OF ENGLAND, MR. T. HAMBLIN.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester ...... Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing "Simon the Cellarer."
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham ...... Mr. Reynolds
Lycurgus Muddle, specimen of the genus Doberry, ... Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle ...... Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser ...... Mr. Norton
Jeremiah Thin, his man ...... Mr. Young
Dunstable, a strolling player ...... Mr. Floyd
Balaam, valet to Rochester ...... Mr. Sloan
Joskin ...... Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney ...... Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh ...... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay ...... Mrs. Sloan
Silvia Golden, heiress, ward of Starvemouse Miss Cannon
Aunt Rebecca ...... Mrs. Vernon
Bell, barmaid of the Horns ...... Miss Tree

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!! CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

A GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS NIGHT'S BILL. THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, The celebrated American comedian Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON will appear in a NEW DRAMA Adapted from Washington Irving's beautiful Legendary story of RIP VAN WINKLE, by himself. The softness of color which distinguishes this glorious old Dutch painting renders it eminently suitable in its character to a CHRISTMAS NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

It is produced with NEW SCENERY, by HAYES, and abounds in SONGS, CHORUSSES, DANCES, and COMIC TABLEAUX.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... SPALDING & ROGERS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES! 10 A. M., EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS CO. 2½ P. M., GRAND HARLEQUINADE. 7½ P. M., EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE AND GRAND HARLEQUINADE. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26, MONSTER of ST. MICHAEL.

HOLIDAY WEEK!

THE GREAT PAINTINGS!!

Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings now on exhibition at the GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY, for a short time only.

T. B. THORPE'S wonderful painting, the Falls of "NIAGARA AS IT IS."

PAGE'S last and greatest work "MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."

ROSSITER'S three great paintings, "MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH," with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," "THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA," &c.

Admission 25 cents, day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE.

Subscriptions received at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MR. TAS[illegible]TRO'S last recitation of the Series, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, Will be given on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Clinton Hall. Tickets, 25 cents. Tickets for the 19th will be received on this occasion.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY'S CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, At Irving Hall, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.—MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated READINGS from DICKENS' CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, admitting gentleman and lady, 75 cents. To be had at the door.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CHRISTMAS DAY TUESDAY, December 25, 1860. GRAND GALA FESTIVITY FOR CHILDREN, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, EVERYBODY.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES of the most interesting and amusing character

EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR.

The first commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and repeated during the entire DAY AND EVENING.

MISS DORA DAWRON, the wonderful DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, appears at each. The following extraordinary novelties have been engaged:

5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

They are representatives of five different tribes, viz: A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN, A ZULU and A FINGO, all of whom are fine specimens. These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS, and are to be seen at all hours, and at intervals give their native FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS, which will be faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities, &c., &c., making the MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION ever given to the people of America.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening, The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, the most unique and singular human beings known. THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY! interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing. TWO ALBINO GIRLS! white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother. THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. They are exhibited in a large glass case, and on a platform, by the GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER, in whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless. Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES Of the GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE, SEVEN SISTERS, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, For the LITTLE FOLKS, Who are HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Open at 1; commence at 2. And also, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, When the SEVEN SISTERS, WILL BE REPEATED, with MISS LAURA KEENE and ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NOTICE. ANOTHER GRAND MATINEE Will be given on SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1860.

Open at 6½ o'clock: commencing at 7½.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES! EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS. HAZELTON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE, IN ALL STYLES OF CASES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos, for cash, lower than any other house in the City; fully warranted. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. CHAS. J. BETTS, (Late WM. H. GEIB,) No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

BALLS.

GRAND MILITARY FETE OF THE INDEPENDENCE GUARD, COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT, AT THE IRVING HALL, Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1861. TICKETS TWO DOLLARS. For sale at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

YOUNG MEN'S COTERIE. FIRST SEASON FANCY DRESS AND CIVIC BALL, At the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 218 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1860. Where pleasure reigns there we're seen.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New-York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.

Branch offices, Nos. 548 and 124 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INCREASE OF CITY OFFICIALS' SALARIES — NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINES—THE JAPANESE BILL PASSED—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN REMOVED, AND DANIEL DEVLIN APPOINTED HIS SUCCESSOR—A LIVELY SESSION, AND A RUSH OF BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing John T. Mills, proprietor of the Bull's Head line of stages, to terminate his route down town at the lower end of the Park, instead of at Fulton Ferry, as at present, Alderman STARR stated that this would be a great accommodation to the working classes, as the fare in these stages is but three cents, and few passengers desired to ride in them to or from Fulton Ferry.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the Clerk to prepare the usual Manual, and requiring the Manhattan Gas Company to lay mains in Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues,

On motion of Alderman GENET, the Board considered the resolution adopted by the Councilmen, authorizing the Clerks of the Common Council to procure the printing, binding and indexing of the two Boards, to be done by E. Jones & Co., at the usual prices, and directing the Comptroller to pay the bills. Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution did not pass, and upon reconsideration, was laid over.

The Comptroller was authorized to refund to the Trustees of the First German Baptist Church the sum of $20s 61—amount of taxes paid in error.

ANOTHER STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

A resolution was offered by Alderman GENET, appropriating $4,800 for Hose Company No. 52 to purchase a steam fire-engine.

Alderman DARRAGH objected—that $3,500 would be enough. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered, and laid on the table.

COURT-YARDS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

A report was presented in favor of making the sidewalks in Seventy-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River thirty feet wide, and allowing the property owners to take fifteen feet of it for court-yards in front of their houses during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman OWENS said as the street was 100 feet wide, he was in favor of it.

Alderman BRADY objected, that there was no use in paving a wide street if the additional width was to be given to the property holders.

Alderman DARRAGH said the City would have less pavement to take care of, and the street would be more ornamental. The City would lose nothing, as only the use of the street was given temporarily. The same plan had been pursued in Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and he believed in Forty-second-street.

Alderman BRADY wanted to know if the gentlemen had "shown any utility into it." If the property-holders wanted Court-houses, why did they not set their houses back? In the gentleman's district they used this space for cleaning carriages, killing men by sending them up in balloons and for exhibiting wild animals. The subject was referred back to the Committee.

The resolution in relation to the printing, binding and indexing of the Boards was taken from the table, and under the operation of the previous question was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, again reconsidered and tabled.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of the complaint and pay-roll clerks of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, from $600 per annum to $1,095 per annum.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the erection of public urinals at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues.

Alderman GENET again called up the resolution in relation to printing, binding, &c., and under the operation of the previous question the Board concurred with the Councilmen.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a "Burton's Champion Hook and Ladder Fire Escape" for Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, No. 15.

Various resolutions increasing the salaries of clerks in the Departments, were referred to committees. The salary of the several Foremen in the Department of Wharves, Piers and Slips were increased to $1,200 per annum.

The resolution authorizing the steam fire engine for Hose Company No. 52, to be located in the Harlem District, and to cost $4,800, was taken from the table and adopted.

The salaries of the temporary clerks in the Bureau of Records, in the Inspector's Department, were increased to $3 per day.

REMOVAL OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Acting Mayor, Mr. W. J. PECK, and read:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power vested in the Mayoralty by section 6 of the Amended Charter of 1857, I hereby remove Nathan C. Platt from the office of Chamberlain of the city of New-York, and wish your concurrence and ratification of the same. The causes for this removal are as follows:

First.—Upon the removal of the former City Chamberlain and the appointment of Nathan C. Platt to fill his place, he, Mr. Platt, deposited the City funds in the Artisan's Bank, an institution of small capital originally, but which had subsequently been very materially reduced by losses, and one of very doubtful responsibility at the time when Mr. Platt was, and had been from the beginning, the President of said institution, he must have known its condition, and consequently its entire unfitness to be the repository of the public moneys.

Second.—When the Board of Aldermen, moved by the anxious inquiries and alarm of the community, appointed a Committee to investigate the condition and custody of the public funds, he, Mr. Platt, refused to appear before said Committee or to answer any questions relating to the safety or custody of the said public money.

Third.—The City Chamberlain, being *ex-officio* County Treasurer, was required by the Board of Supervisors, through a committee, to file his bonds for the safe keeping of the County funds according to law. Mr. Platt, by delays from time to time, neglected and refused so to do, as he had previously done to the Board of Aldermen, to answer any questions relating to the safety or custody of said monies, thus attempting to set aside and deny the right to any investigation of his official conduct, as if he was compelled by process of law.

Believing from the above that the public interests will be promoted by the removal of Mr. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, I ask your concurrence in such removal. WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

The paper was first laid upon the table, but then immediately taken up.

Aldermen GENET moved that this Board do advise and consent, with his Honor the Mayor, to the removal of Nathan C. Platt from the office of City Chamberlain.

After an ineffectual effort to table the matter, Alderman GENET's motion was adopted, and Chamberlain Platt was removed by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Tuomey, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Farley, Genet. Negative—Aldermen Starr, Darragh, Seagrist, Owens and Platt.

THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Acting Mayor:

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby nominate Daniel Devlin, Esq., as City Chamberlain, to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. Nathan C. Platt, and ask your concurrence in said appointment. WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

Alderman DARRAGH moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, which was lost, and upon motion the appointment of Mr. Devlin was confirmed by the same vote as that on the removal, with the exception that Aldermen PLATT and OWENS voted in the affirmative.

Alderman GENET moved a reconsideration.

VOICES—What is that for?

Alderman BOOLE—Only to put another spike in. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was lost.

HOW ABOUT THE STREET COMMISSIONER?

Alderman GENET said that from the rumors that had been in circulation it had been supposed that they would have something from the Acting Mayor in relation to the Street Commissioner. [Laughter.]

THE CHAIR—There is no such paper.

Alderman GENET—I hope His Honor the Mayor, will have something to amuse himself with. I hope he will enjoy his honeymoon. [Laughter.] He will have something to enjoy himself about. [Laughter.]

THE JAPANESE BILL PASSED.

The Japanese bill came up from the Councilmen as amended—(cut down to $82,000.)

Alderman DARRAGH objected to the item for liquors furnished on the steamboat *Anda*—there were 156 bottles of wine charged besides the liquors, and there were only 212 persons on the boat;—there was enough to make every person on the boat drunk, and yet all were sober. The bill for wines amounted in the aggregate to $11,128. The Japanese were charged with having drank $4,636 worth of wine and liquors. What would the Japanese say if they heard that?

THE CHAIR—I could not say, not having had any conversation with them.

Alderman DARRAGH—Then they had $8,000 worth of carriage hire. [Laughter.]

Alderman BOOLE—That's cheap. [Laughter.]

Alderman DARRAGH—That is $6 50 per day. On the day of the reception, allowing sixty carriages at $10 each,

Alderman CORNELL—We paid $30 each for some of those barouches.

Alderman GENET—That one that had the Tycoon and his brother. [Laughter.]

Alderman DARRAGH—Well, allow them forty carriages a day—they are very little,

Alderman BOOLE—That is not enough.

Alderman DARRAGH—The bill would amount to but $3 400—a little over one-third of the amount charged.

Alderman GENET—Do you know how much the Bible cost?

Alderman DARRAGH—I do not know that they had one. If the gentlemen had considered the precepts of the Bible in presenting this bill to the Board—

Alderman BOOLE—Then the bill would have been larger. [Laughter.]

Alderman DARRAGH—The Bible teaches honesty and truthfulness. Gentlemen in this Board know the bill is exorbitant. Then, for the Bill we have $2,000 charged in suppers. I venture to say that there was not $10,000 worth of stuff on the tables. I will venture to say that not one-third entered the room.

Alderman GENET—You may guess it so.

Alderman DARRAGH—There you can strike $10,000 from this bill. Then there was a bill for carpenter work, without specifying for what.

Alderman OWENS—In the Cradle? [Laughter.]

Alderman DARRAGH—Then there are bills for which no items are given in every case.

Alderman BOOLE—The City has the benefit of work specified. There is the item of $60 for oysters. It was very like, as easily could be a case, dead of night pulling. I hope every honest member of the Board will vote against the bill.

Alderman GENET—He refers to me especially; he knows I am honest. [Laughter.]

Alderman DARRAGH—The bill is exorbitant, and I call upon gentlemen not to rob the people.

Alderman BOOLE—(*Sotto Voce*)—Shall we give them the previous question?

Alderman GENET—Oh, no—let them go it.

Alderman DARRAGH—The gentlemen of the Seventeenth and Sixteenth have set themselves right on this question, and I hope the gentleman from the Second will set himself right this time.

Alderman GENET—

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Alderman STARR would vote against the bill if he could be shown one dishonest item in it.

Alderman DARRAGH—There is one.

Alderman STARR—What is it?

Alderman DARRAGH—The bill for wine. "Green Seal" is charged $2 50 per bottle.

Alderman STARR—Is that exorbitant?

Alderman DARRAGH—It can be bought for $18 per dozen, in any quantity.

Alderman BOOLE—I understand that it was 2,000 bottles first, and has been reduced in Committee to 1,700.

Alderman DARRAGH—That item is not mentioned in the bill.

Alderman STARR—The Committee has reduced the bill from $105,000 to $82,000—that is quite a reduction of itself. Now, Sir, I have been to first class hotel-keepers, who tell me that they would not, under any circumstances, have got up such an entertainment for less money than the Lelands charge. I determined to set myself right. Many say they would not have had such an entertainment in their houses at any price. As to the wine bill—*you might have swum in wine in the Garden that night.* It was passed out the window—those outside were just as much entitled to it as those who received tickets of admission. The wine was destroyed by the guests. The extravagant bill for the ball is only $27,000, and the Sub-Committee inform me that they made an agreement with Mr. Leland for that sum. They had power to do that. The papers have complained of the expense for printing—that bill was only $700.

Alderman DARRAGH—Do you approve of the bills for the rent of rooms at $584 per day?

Alderman STARR—That is the price all hotel-keepers charge. If you have meals in your room at a hotel they charge you a quarter more than if you take ordinary board. I do not know that there is any rent charged. I am willing to vote for the bill because I believe the *charges, most of them, to be honest*, and I hope the Committee will have learned enough in having this entertainment so as *to be careful* how they make arrangements hereafter for entertaining Japanese or anybody else.

Alderman GENET—I hope all the gentlemen will have an opportunity to purge themselves.

Alderman BRADY—I have nothing to purge myself of. I will not vote for a bill that I do not think is honest, and I will not vote against a bill to gratify newspaper clamor. I went to Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, and talked with him about this matter. There was not *three thousand dollars* difference between his price and the Lelands' for the Japanese board. I dare, Sir, get up in this Board and say that *I believe this bill to be right, the greater portion of it. There may be some items in it that I would not go for.* As to the wine bill, I do not know how much it takes to make a man drunk; perhaps the gentleman from the Ninth does. I heard of a man in my Ward who drank 60 glasses of lager and then was not drunk.

Alderman GENET—That is not so bad as a man in my District, who drank 80 hogsheads. [Laughter.] Let the gentleman show me that this is not an honest bill, and I will vote against it. I want no suppositions, but facts. How much did those yellow kids cost? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I paid a dollar for mine.

Alderman GENET—I am interested for I was not "in."

Alderman FARLEY—I paid twelve shillings for mine. I was not "in the ring."

Alderman DARRAGH—The rent of the rooms occupied by the Japanese is charged for at the rate of $212,100 for the whole building—*more than twice what the whole building is worth!* You can get the best kind of board in the hotel for $10 per day without charge for rent.

Alderman BRADY said if the gentlemen would show him that the bill was not at the regular rates, he would vote against it.

Alderman DARRAGH said he would tell the gentleman that the bill was not at the regular rates.

Alderman GENET said that Alderman DARRAGH had criminated himself because he was willing to trust the Comptroller to refuse to pay other bills, but, would not trust the Comptroller on this, on which that officer had just as much power.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in passing the Japanese bill, at $82,000, and the board concurred by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Toumey, Starr, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Platt, Owens, Farley and Genet.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Darragh and Seagrist.

Alderman GENET—Aye, Tycoon and all.

Alderman PLATT—Well, we have got rid of the Japanese somehow or other.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Alderman FARLEY called up his resolution, offered last meeting, authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ 1,000 men in grading Hamilton square, to sell the dirt and apply the proceeds to paying the laborers.

Alderman DARRAGH objected that it would cost the City $40,000 for work that could just as well be done for nothing. Owners of sunken lots in the vicinity would gladly cart away the dirt and pay for the privilege, at any rate, without costing the City a dollar.

Alderman FARLEY said that the measure would not be an expense to the City, as the selling of the dirt would pay the laborers.

Alderman DARRAGH insisted that the City would have to pay roundly, and that the Central Park Commissioners would be glad to take the surplus earth away.

Alderman FARLEY's resolution passed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Tuomey, Russell, Cornell, Boole, Seagrist, Platt, Farley.

Negative—Aldermen Starr, Darragh and Owens.

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PUBLIC MARKETS TO BE KEPT OPEN TILL 8 P. M.

VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Mr. COSTELLO, from the Committee on Markets, reported in favor of allowing occupants of stalls in the public markets to keep open daily until 8 P. M. The report was adopted.

The Board concurred in a resolution requesting Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Common Council, to prepare a Manual of the Corporation for the year 1861, and that the same be published under his supervision.

The Board adjourned at an early hour to Thursday evening next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN A VARIETY GOODS STORE.—At 1¼ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered on the premises of E. DREW, dealer in variety goods, on the third floor of No. 327 Broadway. By the prompt action of the firemen, the flames were prevented from extending much beyond the place of their origin, though considerable damage was done by water. The loss upon Mr. DREW's stock is about $500; insured. Mr. MCDONALD, dealer in fancy goods, who occupied the rear part of the third floor, suffered a loss of $300; insured. The second floor was occupied by RUDER & DITTENHOEFER, dealers in silks, and their stock was damaged to the extent of about $600; insured. The stock in the tailor's store on the first floor was slightly damaged by water. It will require about $300 to repair the building. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary—the Fire Marshal having discovered two places which exhibited undoubted proof that the fire had been designedly kindled.

THE RECENT ROBBERY OF JUDGE JESSUP.—Detectives ELDER and MCCORD yesterday apprehended three Germans, named MICHAEL REUBEN, MANASSAH GOLDMAN and LOUIS TRUEHEART, charged with having stolen $2,400 from Judge WILLIAM JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, on board the Philadelphia train at Newark, in the month of October last. The prisoners were arrested soon after the occurrence of the robbery, but were discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus* in consequence of the unavoidable detention of Judge JESSUP while on his way to lodge complaints against them. After their release, they at once departed for New-Orleans, but a few days since they returned to this City and were captured by the detectives. A requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey for the surrender of the accused to the authorities of that State having been received, they were sent over to Newark in the course of the afternoon.

CHANGES IN THE DETECTIVE POLICE FORCE.—The Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting, yesterday, transferred Captain GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Detective Police, to the command of the Twentieth Precinct, in place of MCKELVEY, whose resignation from the position he holds in the Department is anticipated. The Commissioners also decided upon a reorganization of the Detective branch of the service, and as a first step in this direction the force is to be reduced from its present number of twenty-three to fifteen men.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Several counterfeit $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Market Bank of this City, were passed last evening upon the dealers in holiday presents. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the Police, information was telegraphed to the Central office, and thence disseminated throughout the entire City. No arrests were reported.

Arrivals in the City.

Com. Tatnall, of the U. S. Navy; W. K. Nelson and lady, of Peekskill; E. Eldridge, of New-York; M. Conlin, of Washington, D. C.; C. Stebbins, of Richmond, Va; and J. N. Waddell, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Boston; C. M. Morris, of the U. S. Navy; and H. Lacock and A. Marcentez, of the Royal Artillery, from England, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Carroll, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Craig, of the U. S. Army; D. Crittenden, of California; L. H. Smoot, of Kansas; and J. M. Donaldson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. G. Hale, of Texas; C. G. Hall, of Baltimore; and A. Ely, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. Hitchcock and lady, of Boston; Mr. Tarleton and lady, of Mobile; A. A. H. W. Peterson and lady, of Georgia; C. W., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Its Festivities and its Charities.

Christmas is come again. It seems rather twelve weeks, than twelve months ago, since we last said the same thing. Come again, with its good luck and bad luck, its joys and forebodings, whether the latter be for good or for evil, come again, with Free stockings, and the gifts of Santa Claus, to fill them—come again with chairs round the festive table, for the annual gathering of scattered friends,—in many instances with a vacant chair in which only a dearly cherished memory sits but whose real occupant is with Him for whose birth the day is celebrated.

Last night little people had little rest. They insisted upon staying up longer than usual, of course. They made a resolute demand on the hosiery of the household, insisting on the largest stockings that could be procured. Charlie insisted on his grandpa's leg-envelopes, that same venerable and defunct relative having weighed 240 pounds before he died. Charlie thought that Santa Claus could easily get a respectably-sized sled, a pair of skates, a rocking-horse, not to speak of other toys innumerable, with fruit, cakes and candies, to the utmost verge of an *Arabian Nights* imagination, into that venerated and departed relative's hose. Little Emma defied sleep until she had sixteen dolls, and a complete miniature dinner and tea service, veritable China, with Sheffield knives and forks, and ladies, spoons, and other *et ceteras* to match, of the newest pattern and the best quality, secured to her. And tiny Johnny, not quite five years old, was as angry a secessionist from family duty as South Carolina is, until he was assured that Santa Claus intended to leave him a Noah's Ark, with Noah, his sons, and all the animals complete.

It is good to say that when these sweet little rebels were subdued to rest, less by the persuasions of their parents than by the potent hand of Morpheus, Santa Claus went round the house. How he descended by the back wall of the yard, and how he departed up the chimney, or whether he descended by the chimney, and departed by the back wall of the yard, we are not bound to tell. Let us be candid, and say we do not know. But one thing we do know, he was there. And when Charlie, and Emma, and Johnny, and "Little Tots," woke up this morning, after keeping awake as long as Nature would let their little lids stay open, Charlie found, if not all he expected, at least his sled and skates; and if Emma had not sixteen dolls, the good old man had left her one, a fifteen-haired, blue-eyed wax darling of a baby, that never required to have its face washed, and was ready at all times to retire to bed in its most presentable Sunday apparel, not omitting the blue or pink sash round its waist. Johnny got his Noah's Ark, of course, but we are sorry to say that before turkey was served for dinner, or the cook had dreamed of getting the plum pudding out of the pot, the vent of his genius had led him to try the experiment of the deluge in a tub of water, whereby the glue of the ark lost its consistency—a general wreck was the consequence,—Noah and the animals were left floating on the surface and would infallibly have been lost, if Biddy had not rushed out with a frying pan, and fished them all up. They were dried before a fire, but all their paint, adornment and glory, had departed from them.

Christmas! We do not care to trace the history of the day through successive ages. Its origin we all know, and with profound reverence, carry ourselves back to that night when shepherds watched their flocks, and angels came to them, to announce the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem. More than eighteen centuries have since passed, but are there no angels now, to announce "glad tidings?" May there not be earthly angels, who, without a prophetic mission, or an announciation of tidings so sublime, still, in the garb of men and women, such as we meet every day, convey also "glad tidings" to the poor? Christmas, that brings to us so many dear associations, so many happy recollections, comes to too many of our fellow creatures, with a chilling and a mocking countenance, such as Christmas never meant to wear, and which is as alien to the spirit of that Great Festival, as would be the rotting flesh of a corpse to the ruddy cheek of a baby in the healthy flush of life. May nothing be done for them? It was the day of "glad tidings," we must remember, to *all* mankind. In old days in England, Germany, Sweden, it was a regular wassail time. Flocking to the Castle or the Manor Hall came the poor folk, aged and young, in cleanly, though ill in much-mended clothes. Peasant and lord were equal then, and when the feast was ended the "fragments" were distributed among the poor, but were set aside for conveyance home till the ale had been broached and the cup quaffed and the heart warmed. And then came the minstrels with their minstrelsy, and the Yule log, blazing on the hearth, threw up its bright reflection upon the berries and leaves of the mistletoe, pendent from the central beam of that "hall of the olden time." And from that hall the poor departed well-laden with solid good cheer for their bodies for many days to come, but bearing away with them the memory of a happy time that would abide with them through many and many a month.

We have no castles, baronial or manor halls. We have no Yule logs or mistletoe branches. We do not miss them or need them. But the poor we have amongst us. Need we suggest that if any individual has the means of making another deserving individual happy, if it be only for one day, that there is a recording angel, who, while he drops a tear upon the faults of mortals, and blots them out most gladly registers in ineffaceable characters the good deeds of those of whom it has been said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these little ones ye did it unto Me!"

Let us, in this connection, without reference to private cases of deserved charity, commend the following excellent institutions to the notice of those who have an abundance and a superfluity—the House of Industry and the Ladies' Home Mission in the Five Points; the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street; the Home for Aged and Indigent Females; the Magdalen Asylum; the Children's Aid Society, and all kindred organizations for aiding the poor. Institutions on the Islands will also well repay a visit to-morrow.

Our Advertising Columns—What We Find in Them.

Now, if ever, is the time for youthful lovers and elderly admirers to go to housekeeping. If we may judge from the advertisements that crowd our columns, everything is cheap—all things are being sacrificed. Holders of desirable personal property seem determined and "contarned" to almost give it away, and we are really encouraged to believe that the millenial days are approaching, when generosity and unselfishness shall reign in the hearts of all men.

Prominent amongst those who, regardless of consequences and reckless of fate, are determined to benefit mankind, is the enterprizing firm of

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.—Alphabet Dailey, as his intimates call him. They have a prodigious quantity of China sets for breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea and supper—with gold bands and enameled centres—silver-plated tea-kettles,

And Parian ware,
Beyond compare,

Bronze figures and rich China vases, such as would make a Mandarin envious, and a "three-tailed Punchin" stand on his head with jealous rage.

Messrs. BISHOP & RUIN, have opened a branch store from a well-known down-town house, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. At this place we have noticed an extremely well-selected assortment of jewelry, and we are informed by "one who knows," that the prices are as low as the assortment is fine.

R. H MACY, announces that he has faith still in the political faith of the people of New-York. He believes firmly that though South Carolina may deem it wise to ignore the Fourth of July and other National Holidays, the people of this City will not forget the days of Merry Christmas, or the Happy New Year, and therefore he offers an immense stock of French and German fancy goods, of Scotch and Swiss embroideries, and of kid gloves fresh and new at extravagantly low and ridiculously ruinous prices.

D. W. EVANS & Co., of the Pioneer Gift Book-store, are remarkable in their benevolent interest. Not satisfied with selling standard works, illustrated works, humorous works, biographies, dictionaries, all sorts and kinds of books, at the regular retail price, they insist upon bestowing on their patrons, as a token of their love for men in general and their patrons in particular, gifts ranging in value from fifty cents to a hundred dollars, much to the astonishment and entirely to the gratification of

"One and all,
Both great and small."

One's mouth cannot fail to water as he reads MAITLAND's announcement of goodies on hand. Such treasures of cake and candy—such oceans of cream and sweet stuff—wrapped up, boxed up, inclosed or done up in fancy boxes, velvet boxes, Moyen Age boxes, Corbielles Printaniers, (whatever they are,) Pompadour baskets or Paniers rustiques. Great variety of style and price is his motto, and no one can deny that he does all he promises.

The various auction houses of the City seem determined to do all they can to aid the afore-referred to couple in their house-keeping plans. Messrs. Schenck, Browne & Nichols, Muller, Gouldsmith, Edey, Matthews, Benson, Leeds, Myers, Levison, Witters, Bert, Scanlon and Sabin vie with each other in the laudable endeavor. They offer magnificent furniture, valuable paintings, marble groups, rare and unique curiosities, superb Sevres, elegant residences, mantel ornaments of all kinds, splendid and costly French and German toys, carpets, bedding, and everything under the sun that anybody or everybody can desire or wish, or hope to have.

STEINWAY & SONS, who are doing an immense business in their "Gold Medal" patent overstrung pianos; Chickering & Sons, Lighte & Bradburys Waters, J. & C. Fischer, and Boardman & Gray, all offer assortments of pianos, melodeons and organs, which cannot be equaled in any other city of the world.

SCHAUS offers a choice collection of artistic holiday presents, embracing engravings, photographs, photographic albums, color boxes in every variety, and many other beautiful and desirable articles, such as artists use and the cultivated enjoy.

The American Tract Society and CASTLE deem this a good time to do a little good in a pleasant way, and publish a series of illustrated books for the young, as well as others suited to all ages and adapted to interest all classes.

In fact, it would seem as if a man's benevolent was raging throughout the trading world. Stewart, Kinzey, Miller & Grant, Bailey & Farrington, Street, Strang & Adriance, Solomon & Hart, Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Bininome, and everybody else in that line are determined that we shall all have robes de chambre, tarletans, French paletots, camel's hair shawls, laces, embroideries, real appliqué collars, and we don't know what all, at prices which none would think of asking but a benevolent or an insane man. Let your eager eye roam through our paper, read the tempting advertisements there displayed, think of the wonderful kindness of the advertisers, and our word for it, ere to-morrow's sun goes below the horizon, your money will be in the till of some of them, your wife or your children will have thanked you for the welcome present, and you will consider yourself indebted to us for so timely a notice of our patrons and your most humble and obliged servants.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE RAILROAD WAR—THE GAS COMPANIES—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counselor, in reply to a resolution of the Board, adopted at the last meeting, to the effect that at the present time it is inexpedient to commence a suit to recover possession of Furman-street, but recommending that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act adjusting the interests of the rival Railroad Companies. The original resolution was reconsidered and another adopted, revoking all grants hitherto made to any persons, of a right to lay rail tracks and run cars on Furman or Columbia street. A motion to reconsider this resolution was lost. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, calling attention to the almost impassable condition of Furman-street, occasioned by the attempt of the Central Railroad Company to lay a rail track there. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

THE COURT HOUSE.—The Mayor's communication, vetoing the resolution adopted some weeks ago, authorizing the sale of a portion of Washington Park as a site for a County Court-house, was called up and a motion to adopt over the Mayor's veto was lost, it having failed to receive a two-third vote.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—The Law Committee recommended a list of 350 persons to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. This is 50 more Commissioners than were appointed last year. The report was adopted.

GAS.—A resolution was adopted prohibiting, under a penalty of $25, either Gas Company from breaking up the carriage way of any street, in connecting or disconnecting pipes.

The Board adjourned till next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MURDER IN QUEENS COUNTY.—On Saturday last the body of a peddler, named "JAKE," was found in the woods, near the Calvary Cemetery, in Queens County. The skull of deceased was fractured, and there were other injuries about the body indicating that a murder had been committed. Coroner HUSTIS, of Astoria, took possession of the body, and will hold an inquest on Friday next.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—At 7 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on board the English brig *Anna*, Capt. GRAY, lying in the Atlantic Basin, damaging the vessel to the extent of $600.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little daughter of GOSER LEADFULLER, of No. 98 Thorp-avenue, died yesterday from burns received a week ago, by the upsetting of hot coffee upon her.

Authorship and Originality of the Play of the "Dead Heart?"—Letter from the Author.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over a file of the United States journals, (date Oct. 26, 1860,) I see with much pleasure that my drama, the "Dead Heart," has been favorably received by a transatlantic audience.

Grateful for the kindness shown towards my "unprotected" offspring, and anxious to stand well with that great American public whose opinion upon all matters intellectual travels hitherwards with marvelous rapidity, I appeal to your well-known sense of justice to permit me to correct an error in your critic's notice of my drama.

The "Dead Heart" is what it professes to be—an original drama—and who ever its merits or demerits, I am the sole author. The story of the "Dead Heart" was composed by the blending of two well-known incidents in the Revolution. The first, that of the living corpse who, rescued from the Bastile in 1789, crawled back again to his dungeon as the only place that could to him represent a home. The second is told by Mr. CARLYLE towards the close of his wonderful gallery of revolutionary pictures. A father and son are in the same prison. While the son is sleeping, his name is called from the fatal muster-roll; the father takes his place in the tumbrill, and by the sacrifice of his own life, saves his son's. Both the incidents I have appropriated, but from no other source have I knowingly borrowed any portion of the story of a "Dead Heart."

As regards the resemblance it bears in some parts to Mr. DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities*, that is a coincidence for which I am by no means accountable. The drama was written by me, received and paid for by Mr. WEBSTER of the Adelphi Theatre, *years* before the *Tale of Two Cities*, or the periodical in which it appeared, was dreamed of. This important fact having been, by Mr. WEBSTER, and others, satisfactorily proved to an *English public*, I would now remove from an *American public* all suspicion of false dealing on my part, feeling as I do the high compliment of its good opinion, and hoping, at no distant time, to produce a something that may still better deserve it.

But for the above reasons I should not have begged your insertion of this letter, yet I think it due to myself to state that, in an age of almost universal translation, I have never designedly taken anthing from the French.

Praying you to pardon this intrusion upon your valuable space, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WATTS PHILLIPS.

No. 64 Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, Paris.

The Extradition Case.

LARGE MEETING IN TORONTO TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH THE FUGITIVE ANDERSON—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

On the evening of Dec. 20 a large meeting was held in St Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to express sympathy with the fugitive slave ANDERSON, and of taking steps with a view to inducing the Government to prevent his being returned to a state of slavery.

Mr. C. CAMERON, Mayor of Toronto, presided, and, after prayer by Rev. Mr. MCCLURE, made a speech disavowing all intention to call in question the integrity of the Judges who had rendered a decision adverse to ANDERSON, and declaring that if it should be thought that a wrong construction had been placed on the law in the case of the unfortunate man now in jail, it was for the public—because this was a broad national question, in which every man, high and low, was interested—(cheers)—it was for the public to say whether in a case of this vast importance, *whether Canada was to be made the hunting-field for the Southern slaveholder.* (Loud cries of "Never!" and great cheering.) And if an appeal was to be made to the higher tribunals under which we had the happiness to live, the expense necessarily attending it should not be left to be borne by ANDERSON and his few friends, but the public should come manfully forward and contribute their quota. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. WILLIS, President of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, followed. He expressed the opinion that the case had been needlessly complicated, as it appeared to him it might be stated briefly thus: "If our law disallows Slavery; if it refuses to know a slave as such on its soil; and if it refuses to return a fugitive once within its territory, *it ought not to hold as a crime the means necessary to assert his liberty.*"

Prof. WILSON moved the following resolution:

That believing Slavery—a system which dooms human beings to perpetual servitude, treats them as vendible chattels, and places the domestic, personal rights and domestic treasures in the very power and caprice of a despot, at the mercy of arbitrary lawes—to be unscriptural and a violation of the fundamental principles of the law of Nature, *this meeting solemnly declares it to be unjust in principle for a people to aid in any way in such enormity as a fugitive may find it necessary to resist by force, and by such means, personal liberty.*

Prof. WILSON supported this resolution in a long speech, and was followed by Dr. BURNS, who seconded it.

JOHN SCOBIE, Esq., spoke in support of a resolution declaring that the Ashburton Treaty was not designed to cover such cases as this of ANDERSON, and gave an account of interviews which he, as one of a Committee, had with different Ministers of the Crown, at the time the treaty was under negotiation, regarding the manner in which it would operate on fugitive slaves. Lord ASHBURTON assured him that Article 9 of the treaty "was no more designed to touch the fugitive slave than to affect the case of deserters, or parties charged with high treason. Lord ABERDEEN "intimated that he took the deepest interest in the security and welfare of the fugitive slaves who have sought refuge in Upper Canada. His Lordship stated, also, that the greatest care would be taken to prevent, in their case, the abuse of the extradition article."

Rev. ALEX. TOPP, Rev. Mr. KING, and others, spoke, and the form of a petition was approved, praying the Administrator of the Government "to withhold his warrant for the delivery of the fugitive slave ANDERSON to the United States authorities."

THE SHOE TRADE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Traveller* has been investigating the effect which the political panic has had upon the shoe trade. At Natick the depression is most serious. 1,000 workmen out of 1,200 have been discharged, and 600 of these remain at Natick doing nothing, while the rest have gone to their homes in different parts of New-England. In South Natick four manufacturing firms, S. WALCOTT & Co., L. D. MOODY & BROTHER, JOHN W. COTTON & Co., and CROSBY & WOODBURY, have all failed, their aggregate liabilities being nearly $300,000. These failures have all taken place within a few weeks, have thrown about 300 men out of employ, and stopped the manufacture of about 225 cases per week. Shoes which were made for 17 to 20 cents per pair are now made for 16 cents. In Lynn, where ladies' and misses' shoes are manufactured, of the 3,000 workmen employed in the busiest seasons 1,000 are out of employment altogether, while 1,200 are working only part of the time. At Marblehead, Danvers and Haverhill the same stagnation prevails. To speak generally of the trade in these prominent places, (says the *Traveller,*) we remark that orders from the South and West come in occasionally, but the manufacturers are generally afraid to fill them during the present crisis. "There seems to be no disposition on the part of Southern customers to repudiate debts, though some have failed and others asked for extensions.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—This month, until Monday, 31st, last day of 1860, I will receive pupils for a full course of writing lessons for $2 50, at all hours, day and evening. Book-keeping at reduced prices.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats,
3,000 Dress Frock Coats,
3,000 Business Coats,
500 Velvet Vests,
2,000 Cassimere Vests,
6,000 Cassimere Pants,
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At
66
EVANS', AND Fulton-street.
66

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 263 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOT SUSPENDED.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented run made upon our Skate Bank yesterday, we met every demand, and intend to pay every bill-holder in full. Although the law does not oblige us to open on Christmas, yet we are so confident of our strength, that we propose to open doors at 7 A. M. today, and invite all the interested parties to be on hand and present their bills at the counter, when the SKATES will be immediately forked over.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway,
Between Grand and Broome-streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be overrun with visitors to-day, and we would advise our readers to make